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MEXICO GAINS REVENUE FROM IMPORT TAX

Finance Minister Thinks Country's Economic Position Sound

LAST YEAR'S FIGURES HAVE BEEN BETTERED

Added Consular Fees Show Increased Capacity for Buying Abroad

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY.—Mexico's economic situation is in a healthy condition, it is revealed in an official statement, covering the first six months of the year, made public by Luis Montes de Oca, Finance Minister. Revenues from taxation exceeded estimates by 10,318,541 pesos (the peso is worth about \$0.47 U. S. currency) during the first half of this year, says the report. The total revenues were 153,707,312.03 pesos.

The greatest source of revenue was from importation taxes, which yielded 24,050,951.20 pesos which was 5,349,956.20 pesos over the estimate. The next greatest revenue producer was the stamp tax on legal instruments, etc., which netted 21,858,013.84 pesos, which was 3,242,169.84 pesos better than the estimates. There was a marked drop in revenues from petroleum production, which yielded only 4,036,310.28 pesos instead of 7,536,030 pesos that had been expected. The petroleum production taxes were formerly Mexico's chief revenue source.

Expenses Within Budget

The figures in general show a remarkable increase over those for the first half of last year, Señor Montes de Oca pointed out in discussing his report with correspondents. The revenues for the first six months of 1927 totaled 141,354,057.24 pesos, which was 26,958,619.09 pesos less than the estimates.

The betterment of Mexico's economic situation is shown by the great increase in consular fees, Señor Montes de Oca declared. He added that this indicates a larger capacity for Mexico to buy abroad. The stamp tax increase also shows more domestic business, as does the income assessment growth, he declared.

Mexico can now hold her internal expenses within the budget, but these figures do not include the call for on the treasury from the International Committee of Bankers which this year has so far been avoided by means of the so-called moratorium granted by the bankers. In former years the bankers' demands were met from the treasury. The finance chief declared that due to the conservatism with which the estimates this year were prepared and because of an improvement in the budget system for 1928, the budget is better than in past years and the country can control her expenditures better.

Governmental departments also have managed to obey President Calles' orders to keep their expenditures within the appropriations allotted to them. Señor Montes de Oca does not consider the Nation heavily taxed.

Experts' Tribute

In his conversation with correspondents, Señor Montes de Oca took the occasion to read two paragraphs from the recently completed report of the Nation's finances made for the International Committee of Bankers by the two experts who examined the economic situation over a period of three months.

The first of these paragraphs read: "By reason of the greater care that was exercised in preparation of the 1928 budget, the improved control over expenditures and the fact that the President has advised his Cabinet that each department must keep within its appropriations, the treasury expenditures for 1928 will adhere closely to appropriations under the budget."

The second paragraph read: "Having regard to the budgetary conditions of only a few years ago, the Mexican Government is entitled to much credit for introducing the budget system and bringing it to a high stage of development. If the budget for 1928 is carried out in the same spirit of candor in which it is proposed, the budgetary system for the present year will have little to be desired."

RUMANIA INVESTIGATES CANADIAN METHODS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, Man.—An official delegation representing the Rumanian Government is now touring western Canada, making a special study of Canada's system of handling her grain crop of 250,000,000 bushels and wishes to base her system of handling it as developed by the Dominion.

Every part of grain growing and handling will be studied, and information also will be gathered on the organization and administration of the farmers' wheat pools, now operating in each of the three prairie provinces. P. Demetriad Braila, general director of docks and harbors and secretary to the Ministry of Communications for the Rumanian Government, is heading the party.

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Sleeping Coach Links London With Liverpool

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

A MOTOR sleeping coach—said

to be the first in Europe—made its first public journey last night when it left London for Liverpool at 11 p. m. with a full complement of 12 passengers.

The coach was built by the Albatrios Roadways Company, and is fitted with upper and lower bunks arranged as on a ship, but with curtains instead of doors. A touch of a bell brings a steward to the entrance with a tray containing breakfast. Hot water for washing is also provided. Only one coach has been put in commission so far, but the service will be extended if the patronage justifies it.

INDIANS SEEKING SELF-GOVERNING CONSTITUTION

Representatives of All Parties in Conference—Dominion Model Proposed

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY.—A committee appointed by all the parties in conference, with Motilal Nehru as chairman, has drafted a self-governing constitution for India on the model of the Dominions' constitution, with liberty to congressmen to work for complete independence. The committee demands the abolition of the ruling power, as the report puts it, from the British voter to the Indian voter.

The committee proposes a unitary type of constitution with the Governor-General as the head of the administration, acting on the advice of the ministry, jointly and fully responsible to a central legislature, consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

The provincial governments are also fully responsible but subject to the central government on certain subjects. There are to be mixed electorates throughout India with a reservation of seats for a fixed period of 10 years for the Muslims in the provinces where they are in a minority and for Hindus in the frontier Muslim provinces, reservation being strictly on a population basis.

Veterans in Research

The entire party worked together in making a survey of the agricultural stations and farms in France, and their program included visits to Grignon, which is said to be the oldest agricultural college in Europe; the Pasteur Institute; the French National Institute of Agronomy; the Institute of Horticulture and the Melhus potato mines. A visit was also paid to Rothamstead Experimental Station, in England, which was founded in 1843 and is rated as the oldest and finest institution of its kind in the world. Findings of the group and data which are deemed of interest to farmers in the United States will soon be released through the various educational institutions, the farm press and magazines, it was announced.

J. Jarnigan said that as a whole farming in Europe is on a highly specialized basis, with available parcels of tillable land, farmed to the utmost. As illustration of this he mentioned that the Swiss engage in dairy farming on mountain tops above the timber line in so inaccessible that their product is a concentrated cheese, which is the only product that could be transported to market at a profit.

5,000,000 ADVISED TO QUIT FARMS FOR INDUSTRIES

Prof. Jarnigan, Back From Trip, Describes Methods of Rural Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—As a first step toward solving the economic problem of the American farmer, at least 5,000,000 agriculturists in the United States should quit farming and move to the cities, according to Dr. M. P. Jarnigan, head of the animal husbandry division, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga., who was one of 10 agricultural experts who returned on board the Ile de France after making a close study of the farm industry in England, Germany, France, Belgium and Switzerland.

In addition to these 10 experts, 17 others worked with the party in making the farm survey abroad and will return on another steamship. The party on board the Ile de France was headed by J. N. Harper, director, Agricultural and Scientific Bureau, N. V. Potash Export Mfg. (Potash Export Corporation of Holland), Atlanta, Ga., under whose direction the expedition was organized. Others of the first returning group were Dr. G. H. Collings, professor of agronomy, Clemson College, South Carolina; Prof. H. P. Stuckey, director, and Prof. R. P. Bledsoe, agronomist, Georgia Experiment Station; Prof. H. W. Barre, director, South Carolina Experiment Station, Clemson College, S. C.; Prof. T. C. Johnson, director, Virginia Truck Experiment Station, Norfolk, Va.; Prof. C. B. Williams, head of agronomy division, North Carolina Experiment Station, Raleigh, N. C.; F. S. Farrar, district farm demonstration agent, Jefferson, Va.; Dr. J. Phil Campbell, head of extension division, Georgia State College of Agriculture, Athens, Ga.

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Decrease Crop Area

The lesson for the American farmer to be learned from a general survey of the farm industry of the world," Dr. Jarnigan said, "is that there should be less instead of more land farmed in this country.

The farmers in America will benefit greatly by following the European practice of growing upon their land only the particular crop that the land will produce best. By this method the yield per acre will be increased and less land need be under cultivation.

"Farmers who are not making a financial success of farming, owing to the unsuitability of their land for the crops they must raise for local markets, should join the millions of others from farms who are constantly going to the industrial centers and finding greater remunerations for their work in the industries. A balance will be struck when at least 5,000,000 more farmers have made this move. These farmers turned industrial workers not only would cease flooding the markets with produce for which they received inadequate return, but automatically would create a greater market for produce."

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Which Gets the Strawberry?



The smile indicates a receptive thought toward the luscious fruit. The basket seems to betray neglect, and the conclusion is obvious known as the "direct to consumer" method.

Public's Benefit in Water Power Savings Upheld

Cost of Operation Is Taken as Basis of Valuation in Tennessee Test Case

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Declaring the public entitled to benefit by "water savings" effected through advancement in the generation and distribution of hydroelectric power, a Tennessee court has upheld the right of the Tennessee Railroad and Public Utilities Commission to set a valuation upon power companies operating in Tennessee. Decision came in a test case brought by the Tennessee Eastern Electric Company and the Johnson City Traction Company.

The two companies sought a valuation, claiming values set by the commission would force them to charge rates which would mean confiscation of their properties. Judge Neil ordered a revaluation but upheld the commission in its right to set values and opposed the theory of "water savings" valuation claimed by the power companies.

This theory as advanced by the power companies in their petition, was to the effect that a greater amount of power can be produced by a hydroelectric plant than by a steam plant having the same physical valuation.

The petitioners sought to be allowed to fix their rates on the same basis as the steam plant despite the difference in cost of operation. This theory contends that the water power value should be based on the value of the water itself. Setting a value upon water is too uncertain and unstable, Judge Neil held.

"A public utility using hydroelectric power to generate electricity should not be made a favored child of law," he declared. "In fixing the value of its water power the same rule should be adopted as in fixing the value of steam power and that rule is based on what it costs to produce."

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CAPE COD CANAL TRAFFIC SHOWS RAPID INCREASE

Elimination of Tolls Under Ownership by Government Adds to Benefits

Four months' operation of the Cape Cod Canal by the United States Government brings to light some interesting facts affecting navigation and shipping on the Atlantic seaboard. The great boon to maritime interests afforded by this short cut between points "down east" and New York, and similar ports, became a service of almost inestimable value to shipping with the abolition of toll charges.

The Government paid approximately \$11,500,000 for the canal, and since April 1, the date of its acquisition, vessels of all types that could navigate the waterway received free passage to and fro, subject only to reasonable requirements as to draft and ability to handle the vessels quickly in the narrow passageway.

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Analysis of 1000 Vessels

Analysis of traffic through the canal in the first three months of government operation shows a great increase in the number of vessels using the waterway. In the period 288 vessels used the canal, against 1879 vessels in the same period of 1927. Gross tonnage of these vessels this year was 1,734,338, compared with 1,096,612 in the corresponding period of last year. During the month of July a total of 1203 vessels passed through the waterway against 687 in the same month a year ago, federal records show. The increased business applies to all types of vessels, particularly pleasure boats, fishing vessels and coastwise shipping.

All vessels using the canal in this period saved a steaming distance of 200,000 miles in addition to the shelter afforded by the canal route over the exposed route around Cape Cod. Tolls amounting to \$261,421 would have been paid by these vessels in this period at the rates charged by the private owners.

Intricate System Involved

Operation of the canal involves an intricate system. Because of the narrow channel, vessels are only permitted to proceed in one direction at one time. The chief dispatcher is situated at Buzzards Bay, with five men on duty at that point and the Sandwich end of the canal, reporting to a signal station system, the passing of all vessels through the canal, which is about 13 miles in length, including the long approaches to the canal during the month

of Commerce. He would apply the same analytical methods to dry law enforcement.

The commission, it was emphasized, would be concerned entirely with the task of correcting "grave abuses that have occurred (in enforcement), abuses which must be remedied," as he said in his address.

Enforcement is entirely Mr. Hoover's objective. It alone is the issue in this campaign, he holds. Prohibition is the fundamental law of the land and over that he maintains there can be no debate. He is opposed to the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and is for its rigid and honest enforcement.

Letters State Stand in 1918

According to letters written by Mr. Hoover in 1918 he was then in favor of temperance. These letters, either originals or copies, are now in the Hoover War Library at Stanford University.

Mr. Hoover, in June, 1918, wrote Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas, the author of the prohibition amendment.

In this letter, which bore the date of June 4, 1918, Mr. Hoover said in part:

"I have the feeling that the form in which the Food Act stands makes temperance issues and food conservation issues incapable of separation and in sharp conflict. You will recollect that the provisions of the Food Act of Aug. 10, 1917, provide five types of operations in connection with the liquor trade:

"First—The immediate stopping of the distillation of liquor.

"Second—The authority to commandeer any distilled spirits for redistillation so far as may be necessary to provide alcohol for munitions requirements.

"Third—The authority to regulate or stop the use of foodstuffs in the preparation of wines.

"Fourth—The authority to regulate the use of foodstuffs in brewing beers.

"Fifth—The authority to prohibit the use of foodstuffs entirely in brewing.

Distillation Stopped

"Under the first authority, distillation was stopped on Sept. 10 throughout the country, and there has been no use of foodstuffs since that date for this purpose. There proved to be in stock, at the time distillation was stopped, somewhere between two and three years' supply of whisky, brandy, gin, etc., and this stock is in course of distribution as the act provides only for the stoppage of new supplies.

"Under the second authority, the war industries board found no necessity for commandeering distilled spirits in the country for redistillation of grain alcohol. I am informed by them that there are technical difficulties in the way as well as the fact that commercial alcohol can be obtained, not only abundantly, but on a much cheaper basis than could be had through commandeering and redistillation of potable spirits.

CURTIS TO SPEAK IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—Senator Charles Curtis, Republican candidate for Vice-President, will make two speeches in Maine during the present campaign, according to Representative John Q. Tilson of Connecticut, head of the speakers' bureau of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Tilson could not say on what dates Senator Curtis would speak, but the Republican State Committee has asked for his services on Sept. 7.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers at night; slightly cooler, gentle variable winds, mostly westerly.

Southern New England: Fair tonight; slightly cooler on the coast Thursday; increasing clouds followed by showers at night; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southeast.

Northern New England: Fair tonight; slightly cooler on the south coast and slightly warmer in the center Vermont; Thursday increasing cloudiness; moderate south and southwest winds.

Omical Temperatures

(6 a.m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 76 Montreal 76
Atlantic City 76 Boston 79 Nantucket 76
Buffalo 72 New Orleans 82
Charleston 68 Newark 74
Denver 64 Philadelphia 74
Des Moines 72 Portland, Me. 78
Erie 68 Portland, Ore. 56
Galveston 82 San Francisco 56
Hatteras 78 St. Louis 76
Helena 50 St. Paul 70
Jacksonville 78 Seattle 54
Knoxville 78 Tampa 70
Los Angeles 62 Washington 70

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 12:09 a.m., 12:41 p.m.
Light all vehicles at 8:17 p.m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 a.m. to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admissions free.

Renaissance Court, through Sept. 15. Fog Art Museum, corner Cambridge and Brattle Streets, Cambridge—Open weekdays 9 to 5; Sunday, 1 to 5. Admission free. Loan exhibition of sculpture by Joseph Coletti '23, through Aug. 25. French wine and wine tasters' cups of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Arthur C. Cabot Maya art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Water colors by Frank W. Benson, lent by Edward T. Storow '89, throughout the year. Works by Ruskin and Turner, through Aug. 18.

Cassier Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marine and still life. Through Aug. 18.

Boston Art Club, 156 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors. Open weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through Sept. 3.

C. Vose Galleries, 453 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous through Aug. 18.

Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.

North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester—Shows, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculptures. Open weekdays, 10 to 1 and 2 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through Sept. 3.

Gloucester Point Road, East Gloucester—Second of the three annual summer shows. Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6. Through Aug. 15.

Concord Art Center, Concord—Water colors, prints, by Harry Smith.

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Friendly Intervention Policy in Caribbean Areas Defended

Prof. H. T. Collings Says Central Americans Helped by United States—Graham Wallas Praises Work of Hoover and Ford

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The policy of the United States in Central America was defended by Prof. Harry T. Collings at the Institute of Political discussions of inter-American relations, while at the same time Rear Admiral C. L. Hussey, U. S. Navy, described the strategical importance of naval bases in the Caribbean.

"Under the fifth authority, that is, the stopping of brewing altogether, it does appear to me that there are temperance issues involved or such tremendous moment that they outweigh the use of the reduced amount of foodstuffs in brewing, and in any event give ground for a difference in judgment as to the alternative national rights and losses which need be remedied," as he said in his address.

Discusses Brewing

"If brewing were stopped today, beer would disappear from the liquor trade within one or two months and the whole country would be put practically on a whisky, brandy and gin basis, with some supplies of wine.

"The saloons would be left open and upon a basis of selling drinks carrying 40 per cent to 50 per cent alcohol, with some small supplies of wine, instead of a large proportion of their customers being served with a drink or 25 per cent alcohol content.

"It raises the very serious moral problem as to whether infinitely more damage will not result from such use than in a continuation of the use of this limited amount of foodstuffs in brewing. It does not appear to me that the losses in food are entirely secondary to the moral and physical dangers. The President's letter indicates his feeling in this particular.

"You are probably aware that I have been a lifelong believer in national temperance; on the other hand, as a purely administrative officer of the Government, I have felt strongly that I should not enter into any contentious matters, and can only compromise this situation pending final action by the American people, or by Congress, to whom the ultimate responsibility in such questions belongs."

"Fourth—The authority to regulate the use of foodstuffs in brewing beers.

"Fifth—The authority to prohibit the use of foodstuffs entirely in brewing.

Mr. Hoover said in part:

Benefits of Intervention Cited

Professor Collings admitted frankly that the action of the United States in all three countries had limited the sovereignty of the lands, but he asked what alternative policy the United States could have adopted. Benefits derived in Haiti and Santo Domingo, he said, included good schools, roads, police, stabilized finances and the beginning of stabilized property rights. Against this was the decrease in native sovereignty, charge that American bankers had been favored, and the natural resentment of a people that sees another people interfering in its affairs.

Admiral Hussey said that it was not primarily the sinking of the Maine that led to the Spanish-American War, but American dissatisfaction with conditions in Cuba at that time. He also asserted that Quantico, Cuba, and the Virgin Islands are not of first-rate strategic importance. These were acquired, he said, largely to prevent their falling into European hands. Harbors of Haiti he likewise excepted from strategic value. Samana Bay in Santo Domingo, he said, would hold all the navies in the world. Any maritime power at the present would be interested in it. The War Department, he said, was interested in keeping it out of foreign hands.

If the American people want prohibition it should prohibit legislation to that end, and not force the Food Administration to be responsible for an orgy of drunkenness,"

Cultural Invasion in China

Prof. R. D. McKenzie, discussing the Far East, said that the invasion of China by the western machine is a far more subtle and destructive invasion to the present order than the entrance of conquering hordes of human beings would be. It is the invasion by western culture, and particularly by the new use of mechanical energy, he said, that is the real source of the conflict and disorganization in China today.

Prof. Edwin Borchard of Yale, at another conference defended the "calve cause" by which Latin American nations seek by contract and statute to compel the alien to subject himself to local law and waive his right of diplomatic protection.

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PERSONNEL OF THOSE TO SIGN ANTI-WAR PACT

Fifteen Signatures Will Be Attached in Paris to War-Renouncing Treaty

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Plans are now practically complete for Frank B. Kellogg's trip to Paris to sign his multilateral treaty renouncing all war "whatever nature or of whatever origin" for all time to come. The plans include a visit to London and also to Dublin on the cruiser Detroit which has been sent to France waiting in readiness to take Mr. Kellogg wherever he wishes to go.

Although the American Secretary of State would like very much to visit all the capitals of the countries which sign the multilateral treaty, this is obviously impossible. Therefore he has selected, first of all, England, the country to which he was formerly ambassador.

After visiting England, Mr. Kellogg, if present plans hold good, will go on to Dublin. President Cosgrave when in the United States last year tendered Mr. Kellogg a very hearty invitation to visit the Irish Free State, and recently President Cosgrave has renewed this invitation by cable. Mr. Kellogg is very much inclined to accept.

Aside from these two visits, Mr. Kellogg has no plans for visiting other European countries and probably will not be able to extend his trip further, since he sails from either Cherbourg or Southampton on the steamer Leviathan on Sept. 4. Mr. Kellogg leaves New York on the *de France* on Aug. 18.

A distinguished Canadian who will make the trip across the North Atlantic is awaiting the treaty signing in Paris is W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. King, who is also Secretary of State for External Affairs will be the only foreign affairs minister to represent one of the Dominions, the others either having no such ministers or being too distant to send them in time.

The final list of plenipotentiaries who will participate in the history-making ceremonies at Paris shows that seven Ministers of Foreign Affairs and one Acting Minister will be present. The Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs is to be Lord Cushendun, substituting for Sir Austen Chamberlain.

The complete list of signatories follows:

United States, Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Great Britain, Lord Cushendun, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

France, Aristide Briand, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Belgium, Paul Hymans, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Czechoslovakia, Eduard Benes, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Italy, G. M. C. A. Mackenzie King, Premier and Secretary of State.

Australia, Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner in London.

New Zealand, Sir James Parr, High Commissioner in London.

Union of South Africa, J. C. Smits, High Commissioner in London.

India, Lord Cushendun, Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Irish Free State, James McNeill, High Commissioner in London.

Germany, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Japan, Viscount Yasaya Uchida, Privy Councillor and former Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Italy, G. Grandi, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Poland, Mr. August Zaleski, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The treat is to be returned to Washington, where it will remain in perpetuity, always open to ratification by any and all countries which wish to sign it. It does not come into effect until all of the 15 signatory powers have deposited their ratifications, following approval by their respective legislative bodies.

Although treaties are usually deposited in the capital in which they are signed, in this instance the European signatories felt that since Mr. Kellogg had played so instrumental a part in the conclusion of this pact that it should be returned to Washington, where it could always be known as the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

Signing of Treaty Should Be Impressive Act

**BY SISLEY HUDDLESTON
CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

PARIS—it is reported here that Dr. Gustav Stresemann is expected to attend the ceremony of signing the Kellogg Pact and it is to be presumed that the last has been heard of any attempts to reduce the significance of such a ceremony. The momentary apprehensions that an anti-climax might be produced with the absence of the principal persons, is doubtless to be ascribed to the so-called "silly season," when lack of news provokes sensational reports and speculations.

It is important that the signing should be given a certain solemnity of form and should not be a formalality performed by subordinate officials. Its effectiveness will depend largely on moral forces and therefore it is advisable to make proceedings as impressive as possible. This does not mean that it should necessarily be accompanied by speechmaking or by accomplished in the presence of the public. Simplicity is likely to be the keynote. But the earnestness of the various governments will be attested by the quality of the delegates they send.

It is proposed that the ceremony might be held in the Galerie des Glaces at the Versailles Palace where

South Carolina Y. M. C. A. Party Making Long Tour



This Five-Passenger Motorcar, With Its Sides Stretched to Nine-Passenger Capacity, Arrived in Boston From Quebec, Can. Its Occupants, Left to Right, Are—Randolph Reynolds, Harold Smith, Perry Vallenger, George W. Mackey, Director of the Party; Henry Mills, Charles Cannon, Charles Vallenger, William B. Kimble, Teacher in the Greenville High School, and Woodin Vallenger.

Oliveira Salazar, Minister of Finance, Is Regarded as Benefactor of Country

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LISBON—Portugal for the first time since the establishment of the Republic in 1910 has a surplus of £15,000 on its budget of 1928-29.

The first step toward the destruction of Whitleyism in the Post Office was taken by the suspension of the departmental Whitley Council, but this process has now been taken a stage further by the suspension of the Central Council and all the Whitley committees throughout London and the Provinces.

Although the present form of government is a military dictatorship, the army and navy were the first to feel the results of the retrenchment with horizontal cuts in pay. The tax was next applied to ministerial salaries, order and discipline was enforced, superannuated officials were obliged to retire, superfluous workers were transferred from one department to others.

A decree later prohibited government employees from holding two jobs. An outcry followed these vigorous measures, but today Portugal regards Oliveira Salazar as a great patriot and a benefactor of his country. With the balancing of its budget Portugal is entering on a new era, confidence is being restored and the people see at last that they now have a Government honestly working for the good of the country. Agitation and unrest consequent on the recent attempts to negotiate foreign loans have died away.

Further "measures of public salvation," as they are called, have been decreed, one of which touches every Portuguese, namely, a new tax on sugar and a consequent rise in price. By it the Government hopes to obtain some 50,000 contos, about \$2,500,000. Public opinion is much averse to the tax on one of the chief food products.

Other items scheduled to be taxed are petroleum and gasoline. The Government announces that as soon as it can be done, the proposed impost will be lightened, if not altogether abolished.

CANADA RELEASES LIQUOR STOCKS TO VALUE OF \$700,000

WINDSOR, Ont. (AP)—The liquor stocks of the Interterritorial and Nathanson exporting companies, seized by provincial police on complaint of the Ontario Liquor Control Board, have been released by the posting of a \$700,000 bond by the companies.

As soon as "the necessities" were removed two large speedboats were loaded with beer and liquors and left for unannounced destinations. Police estimated that during one day 20 boats were loaded and dispatched, depleting the warehouse stocks by \$500,000 worth of beer and liquors.

The warehouses are located along the Detroit River almost directly across from the city of Detroit. The liquor was seized originally on complaint that the owners were violating the provisions of the Ontario Liquor Control Act, which forbids accumulation of excessive stores of liquors. Sir Henry Drayton, head of the board, said at the time of the raids that it was his belief much of the liquor was being diverted into bootleg channels for illegal shipment to the United States.

POST OFFICE ABANDONS WHITLEY COUNCILS

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Whitley councils, representing employers and employees established in the Civil Serv-

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officially announced his intention of introducing a bill when Parliament reassembles to supplant the title of Ministry of War by that of Ministry of the Army.

Recently in a public speech he said he wished his Ministry might be termed the Ministry of Peace. This is apparently impossible now, but at least the word army is less bellicose than war—the term which has been used since the separate government department for this office was created in 1630.

Powers Press Sofia to Arrest Revolutionaries

Strong Measures Favored by France and Britain in Note to Bulgaria

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The joint Anglo-French representations to Bulgaria on the subject of the Macedonian revolutionary committee, news of which is now published, are understood to be connected with the recent "execution" by Ivan Michailoff of his colleague in the triumvirate, which had hitherto ruled that organization. Michailoff is generally regarded as an extremist and it is felt may renew terrorist activities both in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia unless strong measures are taken by the Bulgarian authorities.

The device is actuated by "contracts" set in the pavement of each street or connected to street-car trolley wires about 65 feet from the intersection, according to a description of it presented in a bulletin by the Connecticut Committee on Public Service Information. It is not a new traffic light, but a control mechanism which can be made to operate any type of light or right-of-way signal.

The extreme flexibility of the device is said to make it adaptable to any type of intersection, even though five or six streets may come together at one point. The inventor is Henry H. Haugh Jr., of Derby, Conn. He has assisted in perfecting his invention by a group of young Yale engineering graduates. The device is called the electro-matic control, and though its operation involves a much larger number of variables than even the automatic telephone, mistakes are deemed to be impossible in its actions.

According to The Times Sois correspondent, France and Great Britain advised the Government to arrest the leaders and suppress the special taxes collected by the organization in Bulgarian Macedonia. This, he adds, would be "virtually equivalent to dissolution" of the organization. The Macedonian committee has already overthrown one Bulgarian Government since peace was signed, and the present Ministry has previously pleaded guilty while Bulgaria was presented by the Treaty of Trianon for maintaining a sufficient army, it is impossible to take drastic steps against the revolutionaries.

It is noted here that Italy is not associated with the Anglo-French demarche, a fact that will cause much pleasure in Jugoslavia.

The Manchester Guardian regards the action of the two countries as a "slight to the League," the special machinery of which, it says, should have been used for the purpose. It is pointed out in other quarters, however, that the League's decision to intervene would have to be unanimous and Italian aloofness made this out of the question.

The public is inclined, Mr. Ashton said, to take efficient transportation service for granted without appreciating the need of continuing expenditures of capital in order that service may be maintained and improved. Nor is there a full appreciation of the necessity for adequate revenue to meet such capital available, he declared.

It is understood that the Council probably will avoid making an interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine on the belief that it has no authority to go into this question and will simply reply to Costa Rica that its communication has been circulated to all members of the League. An Assembly discussion of the Monroe Doctrine, however, is now deemed appropriate.

Article 21 of the Covenant says that nothing in the Covenant shall be construed as affecting the validity of international agreements such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine for securing the maintenance of peace. The question of the Monroe Doctrine was raised at the recent session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission by the Argentine delegate.

Costa Rica resigned from the League more than two years ago, and was urged by the Council to reconsider its decision, at the same time that the Council addressed letters to Spain and Brazil, voicing the hope that they would remain members of the League. Spain accepted the overture, but Brazil did not.

BOSTON MEN ROWING WHERRY TO CANADA

BATH, Me. (AP)—After an uneventful day of rowing, broken by occasional dips into the ocean, T. K. Richards, Harvard instructor, and Lotthrop Whittington, Boston lawyer, beached their frail wherry near the mouth of the Kennebec River and prepared to spend the night at Topsham Beach Coast Guard Station. They are spending their vacation rowing from Boston to St. John, N. B.

In one day the oarsmen made the 35 miles from Biddeford Pool to Bath, rowing in leisurely fashion through calm waters in Casco Bay.

WARSASW—The International Law Association has accepted the invitation to hold its next meeting in New York in 1930. With the sessions closing, most of the British and American delegations will go to Cracow, Poland.

It has been decided to give the name of the late Dr. Hugh Bellot, secretary of the association, to the project accepted by the conference to establish a new code of rules for the French War Minister, has now

New Automatic Signal Control Said to Act as Well as Officer

Device Tested in New Haven Put Into Operation by Approach of Motorist and Does Not Hold Up Long Lines of Traffic

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—An electrical control for traffic signal lights which adjusts their red or green flashes to the traffic instead of a prearranged timing, and does it as judiciously as any policeman could, has gone through a successful testing period in experimental operation at an intersection in New Haven.

The device is actuated by "contracts" set in the pavement of each street or connected to street-car trolley wires about 65 feet from the intersection, according to a description of it presented in a bulletin by the Connecticut Committee on Public Service Information. It is not a new traffic light, but a control mechanism which can be made to operate any type of light or right-of-way signal.

The extreme flexibility of the device is said to make it adaptable to any type of intersection, even though five or six streets may come together at one point. The inventor is Henry H. Haugh Jr., of Derby, Conn. He has assisted in perfecting his invention by a group of young Yale engineering graduates. The device is called the electro-matic control, and though its operation involves a much larger number of variables than even the automatic telephone, mistakes are deemed to be impossible in its actions.

Observation during the test operation has shown that the control fosters traffic safety even better than the automatically reverting lights now generally in use. Knowing that it changes to meet changing traffic, motorists approach the intersection more cautiously than they did when they were certain of a definite period before the change took place. Both motorists and pedestrians, knowing they will not be compelled to wait beyond a justifiable time, are said to avoid any tendency to "beat the light."

City Gets Control of Boston Airport

Mayor Signs 20-Year Lease—Two New Runways Planned, and Other Betterments

With the signing by Mayor Nichols of the 20-year lease, Boston has officially assumed its part in taking control of the Boston airport. The \$1-a-year contract must yet be signed by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, before full control is obtained. It was indicated, however, that his signature is assured, since an appropriation of \$125,000 for improvement of the port is now contemplated and awaits favorable action of the Boston City Council.

Present plans for the airport under the city's administration call for two cinder runways, placed at right angles, each 2800 feet in length and 100 feet wide. An administration building is now contemplated, topped by a memorial tower. The present field entrance will probably be eliminated, and a roadway on the boulevard plan constructed.

Mayor Nichols has estimated that \$500,000 will be necessary to bring the airport to top condition, which would include cement runways into the horizon for civilian and sea planes. It is expected that the Boston Park Commission will assume charge of the field. Only half of the 20-year lease is under the \$1-a-year contract, the last 10 years' rent to be determined by a special commission.



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PUBLIC AFFAIRS SPEAKERS SPLIT ON FARM VIEWS

National Legislation Urged
by One, Lower Tariff on
Farm Needs by Other

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTESVILLE—Conflicting views on the efficacy of tariff adjustments and of legislation of the McNary-Haugen bill type as aids to agriculture, were presented to members of the Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Virginia in two addresses on farm relief. The speakers were L. J. Dickinson (R), representative from Iowa and spokesman for the Middle Western producers, and Evans Woollen of Indianapolis, Democrat and "favorite son" candidate of the Indiana delegation at the Houston convention.

Mr. Dickinson, former campaign manager for Frank O. Lowden, announced that he will actively support Mr. Hoover. Middle western farmers, forced to choose between two candidates opposed to the equalization fee, will stay with Mr. Hoover and the Republican Party, as offering the soundest substitute program for farm relief. This prediction was made by Mr. Dickinson in an informal statement prior to his address, in which he declared the farmer would rather trust his fortunes to Mr. Hoover than to a candidate who had never evidenced any particular concern for agriculture.

Mr. Dickinson declared that the Smith proposal for a national farm conference is a vague gesture, and that several such conferences have been held in recent years with no concrete result.

Mr. Woollen declared that the farm vote is unpredictable, but asserted his own belief that stabilization corporations, a feature of the Hoover farm relief program, cannot be relied upon as a permanent remedy for farm depression.

In their speeches the two speakers differed on almost every issue involved in the present controversy over farm relief. Mr. Dickinson defended the protective tariff and urged its extension to cover a larger group of agricultural products, a system which he said has been successfully adopted by Brazil, Australia, Japan, Germany and many other nations. He also believed the farm problem was one requiring a legal remedy based on the equalization fee.

Mr. Woollen, on the other hand, declared that no one piece of legislation can afford adequate relief to the distressed farmers, and argued for tariff revision downward on non-agricultural commodities as a necessary part of a "comprehensive agricultural policy," which alone could solve the many phases of the farm problem.

Urge Protection Be Extended
"Our Government must assume the responsibility of enacting legislation giving protection to the food products of our country," declared Mr. Dickinson. "The protective system has become such a part of our national policy that it cannot be discarded; but it can be extended to permit the farmer to share more largely in its benefits."

In his analysis of the present state of agriculture Mr. Dickinson explained that the producer of farm products in the middle West is compelled to buy in a protected market and sell in a world market, and that the surplus which he must sell abroad determined the domestic price of the same commodities. Equality in bargaining power is an economic necessity and can only be established by legislation of a national scope.

The co-operative movement is inadequate, he said, because of the difficulty of extending it to 6,000,000 food producers. The equalization fee, the remedy offered by the middle West, would provide against loss on the sale of surplus, assuring the stability of the system.

"No other method than national legislation can meet the situation," Mr. Dickinson concluded. "Failure in this crisis will be a reflection on our citizenship and our statemanship."

The farm problem, according to Mr. Woollen, cannot be solved by any single piece of legislation, but "can be soundly dealt with only by such comprehensive agricultural policy as we have never had." Revision of the tariff downward by lowering the prices of the things the farmer buys, and which would at the same time extend foreign markets for American agricultural products was urged by Mr. Woollen as a first step in a national farm relief program. He asserted that governmental control of transportation rates had favored industrial centers as against agricultural areas, and suggested that taxation systems might be revised to relieve the present "undue burden" on the farmer.

Says Farm Tariff No Help
He did not believe increase of tariff on farm products would do much to help the farmer for the reason that "surpluses are beyond the reach of tariff influence." Legislation of the McNary-Haugen type would defeat its own purpose of price-raising by leading to increased production, narrowing of the domestic market by higher prices, retaliation by foreign countries against "dumping" of American surpluses, and a general increase in living costs.

Criticism of the system by which government departments at Washington hand out routine information to the newspapers through their press sections, which thus act as mere "propaganda bureaus" for Administration policies, was made by one of the leaders in the Smith movement in Massachusetts.

"The filing of my papers," Mr. Cummings declared, "marks the definite opening of a contest which will determine whether the people will insist on a free and open primary. It will settle whether the old gang can continue their quarter-century hold on the Democratic Party of Massachusetts."

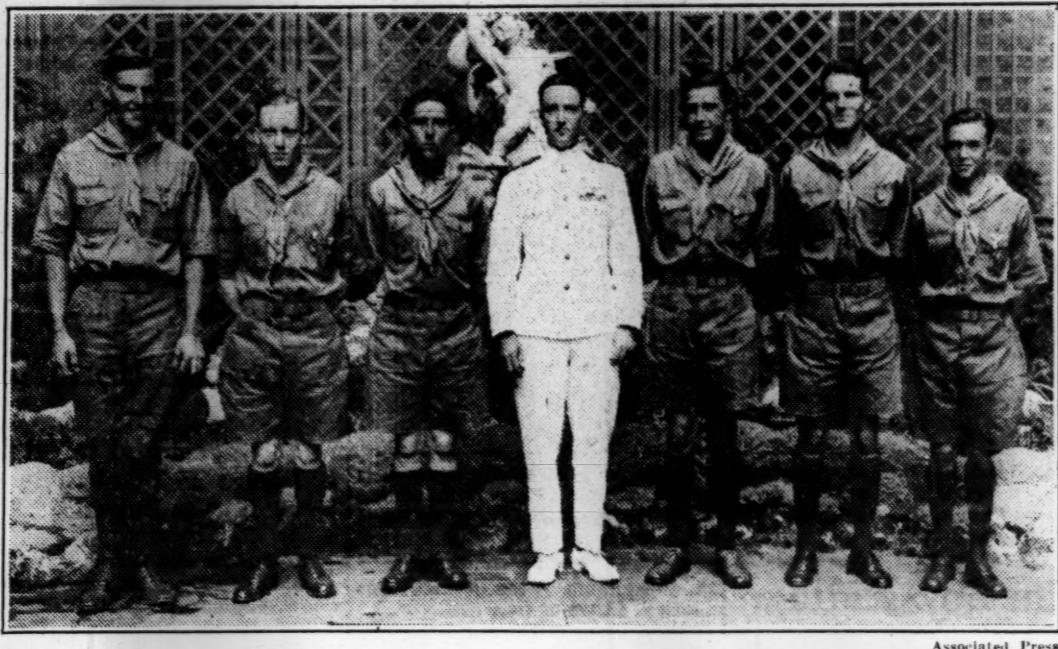
He endorses the party's presidential nominee.

On the Republican ticket, outside the question of nomination for Governor, unusual interest attaches to the race for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, in which eight candidates are entered. There are also six candidates for Republican nomination for state auditor and four for nomination for state treasurer, each of these including one candidate who is at odds with the party organization.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY
A SENSATION
IN NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND BOSTON
The Collegiate Musical Comedy Success
GOOD NEWS
"Speed...Action...Youth. A joyful musical comedy."
P. L. S., The Christian Science Monitor

One of These Boys Will Go to the Antarctic



Associated Press
Left to Right They Are: Paul Siple, Erie, Pa.; Jack Hirschmann, Minneapolis, Minn.; Clark Spurlock, Eugene, Oregon; Commander Richard E. Byrd; Donald H. Cooper, Tacoma, Wash.; Alden E. Snell, Washington, D. C.; Sumner D. Davis, Birmingham, Ala.

Boy Scouts Eager to Be Chosen for South Polar Trip

One of Six Selected by Elimination Will Be Named by Commander Byrd

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Which one of the six Boy Scouts who recently sat down to luncheon with Commander Richard E. Byrd at the Biltmore will accompany the Byrd expedition to the south pole?

Each of the six, as he stepped into Commander Byrd's presence for a private interview, probably was hoping, as only a boy can hope, that he would be the one.

Judging by the qualifications and achievements of the candidates it will be no easy matter to choose, for the boys, selected by a process of elimination from numerous other Scouts, are all remarkably well equipped.

Here are their names and records:

Paul Siple, 19 years old, of Erie, Pa., became a Scout in 1921, has 59 merit badges, is a Sea Scout and an Eagle Scout. He has attended Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., for one year, where he has been assistant Scoutmaster of Troop 6.

Jack Hirschmann, 18, of Minneapolis, has been a Scout since 1921. He possesses 41 merit badges and is an Eagle Scout.

Clark Spurlock, 17, of Eugene, Ore., became a Scout in 1923. He is a high school sophomore and an assistant Scoutmaster. He has 19 merit badges.

Donald H. Cooper, 17, of Tacoma, Wash., joined the Scouts in 1923. He is a senior at Stadium High School in Tacoma and the possessor of 50 merit badges, being an Eagle Scout.

Alden E. Snell, 19, of Washington, D. C., is an Eagle Scout and an assistant Scoutmaster. He has graduated from high school and holds 32 merit badges, having become a Scout in 1921.

Summer D. Davis, 17, of Birmingham, Ala., became a Scout in 1922. He is the second Sea Scout among the candidates, is of Eagle rank and holds 42 merit badges. He has completed two years of a pre-medical course at Alabama State University.

Lowden Impressed by Hoover Speech

"Frank Recognition" of Farm Problem Called Heartening

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Woman suffrage has been taken up in a serious way by the Co-operative Union of Women of the Race, an important organization composed of most of the representative women of Mexico. It is the aim of the organization to obtain the ballot without forcing an amendment to the Constitution.

The union desires to have Article II of the new civil code which becomes effective next year, interpreted to mean that the women of Mexico may vote. In effect, this article declares that the legal rights of men and women are the same and that women need not suffer any restriction of their rights because of their sex.

He authorized John Oslesky, director of the farm bureau of the Republican National Committee, to speak before Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives and manager of the Illinois Republican state campaign, and Clarence F. Buck, Mr. Lowden's recent campaign manager, to issue a statement, saying, in part:

"I am much impressed by Hoover's acceptance speech as a whole. With reference to agriculture his frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is very heartening . . ."

"Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups has my heartiest approval. I think, however, it will be found practically that his proposed stabilization corporation can only attain the object which he hopes to accomplish if the cost to the corporation of stabilizing the price of any commodity be distributed over the commodity involved and not taken from the public treasury."

CANADA TO PARTICIPATE IN COOK CELEBRATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Because of its close association with Captain Cook's early explorations, western Canada will be represented at the semicentennial anniversary celebration of the discovery of the Victoria Islands in August. Judge Howay, British Columbia member of the Historical Cities and Monuments Board of Canada and a member of the Victoria Historical Society, will take a high copy of a rare book, "Zimmerman's Account of Captain Cook's Third and Last Voyage," as a

gift from the people of British Columbia to the people of Hawaii. Only eight copies of this story of the great British explorer are in existence. Judge Howay, who is the leading Canadian authority on the history of the Pacific, will speak at the Hawaiian celebration on the relations between the Hawaiian Islands and the coast of Canada, which began with Captain Cook's explorations.

Drys Lead G.O.P., Wets Democrats in Ohio Primary

Burton and Fess Are Victors Among Republicans for Senate

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Stirred by wet and dry issues, Ohio voters cast a record number of \$50,000 ballots in Tuesday's primary election. Candidates supported by the Ohio Anti-Saloon League for state offices apparently were victorious in most instances on the Republican ticket, while the Democratic fight saw league-endorsed candidates defeated for the majority of the posts.

Myers Y. Cooper, Cincinnati, and Representative James T. Begg, Sandusky, were in a close race for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Cooper, the league candidate, polled 236,737 votes in 8108 out of 8735 precincts in the State, while Mr. Begg had 255,778.

Representative Martin L. Davey apparently was the lone Anti-Saloon League candidate to emerge victorious on the Democratic state ticket. He held an early plurality of 37,000 over Peter Witt, who campaigned as a wet. Former Lieut. Gov. Earl D. Bloom, who also had the dry organization's support, was a close third.

Representative Theodore E. Burton, Cleveland, had a runaway race for the Republican short term nomination for United States Senator. Graham P. Hunt, Cincinnati, campaigning as a liberal, and Senator Cyrus Locher, Cleveland, a dry, were running closest for the same nomination on the Democratic slate.

Records have been checked to find what places come under the classification of having been successfully raided for liquor three times or more within three years. Officers investigating to find which places still appear to be offending, reported that two places which had long lists of convictions have been closed by their proprietors rather than face injunction proceedings.

These officers also reported that landlords of the buildings involved are seeking eagerly to get tenants who have been dealing in liquor to break their leases and vacate lest the properties be closed for a year under the terms of the new statute. If injunctions should be issued, the owners would have to give bonds of \$1000 that the premises would be used only for legal purposes or the building would be ordered closed.

WOMEN OF MEXICO WORKING FOR VOTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Woman suffrage has been taken up in a serious way by the Co-operative Union of Women of the Race, an important organization composed of most of the representative women of Mexico. It is the aim of the organization to obtain the ballot without forcing an amendment to the Constitution.

The union desires to have Article II of the new civil code which becomes effective next year, interpreted to mean that the women of Mexico may vote. In effect, this article declares that the legal rights of men and women are the same and that women need not suffer any restriction of their rights because of their sex.

He authorized John Oslesky, director of the farm bureau of the Republican National Committee, to speak before Speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives and manager of the Illinois Republican state campaign, and Clarence F. Buck, Mr. Lowden's recent campaign manager, to issue a statement, saying, in part:

"I am much impressed by Hoover's acceptance speech as a whole. With reference to agriculture his frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our Nation today is very heartening . . ."

"Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups has my heartiest approval. I think, however, it will be found practically that his proposed stabilization corporation can only attain the object which he hopes to accomplish if the cost to the corporation of stabilizing the price of any commodity be distributed over the commodity involved and not taken from the public treasury."

It's cool today in San Francisco

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Everybody plays in San Francisco. World-famous hotels, cafes, foreign quarters and great commerce. America's coolest summer city. Gateway to a wonderful vacation-land (including Yosemite, Big Trees). Wonderful fishing opportunities over superb highways and great agricultural valleys ranches. Spanish Missions and gay Pacific beaches.

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Without obligation, please send me information on: Low Railroad Fares Overland Motor Touring California Wonder Tours ("What to see in California")

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Republican National Committee's western headquarters. It is proposed to organize a branch club in each of the Hoosier State's 92 counties. Oscar G. Foellinger, publisher of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, was given authority to form such an organization.

Bryan Backs Smith

DANNERBORG, Neb. (AP)—Charles W. Bryan, candidate for Governor of Nebraska and Democratic vice-presidential candidate in 1924, in a statement said that he would support the Democratic ticket from President down.

Kennerly Named by Texas G. O. P. to Run for Senate

Holmes Nominated to Oppose Moody for Governor

FORT WORTH, Tex. (AP)—T. M. Kennerly, prominent attorney of Houston, was designated as the Republican nominee for the United States Senate at the state convention here.

Mr. Kennerly's opponent will be chosen at the Democratic run-off primary Aug. 25, when Representative Tom Connally will oppose Senator Earle B. Mayfield, incumbent.

The Republicans chose W. H. Lovel, independent oil operator of Amarillo, and the party candidate for Lieutenant Governor in 1926, to run against Gov. Dan Moody, Democrat, who is seeking re-election.

Mrs. Lena Moore, of Cameron County, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor and will be opposed by Lieutenant Gov. Barry Miller, who was left clear field on the Democratic side by the withdrawal of Thomas B. Love of Dallas as candidate for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor.

WRITER OF CIVIL WAR EPIC RETURNS HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Stephen Vincent Benét, whose recently published 100,000 word historic poem, "John Brown's Body," has been described as "an epic of the Civil War" and an outstanding literary work of modern times, returned yesterday on board the steamer *Le France*, on his first visit home since his rise to recognition, as inconspicuously as he departed two years ago.

Although his poem was printed in an edition of 80,000 copies, most of which have already been sold, and is recognized as the first major work produced under a fellowship of the Guggenheim Foundation, Mr. Benét arrived second class and was located aboard ship only after a search, because none of his fellow travelers knew him. He said that he had just seen a copy of his book for the first time. He is writing another long poem and recently signed a contract to write a novel.

After the Heat of the Day Dine at Boston's ONLY Terrace Garden Cafe

HOTEL SOMERSET

Table d'Hote Lunch Daily 75c-\$1

Dinner \$2

A la carte service at all hours

STATE-WIDE HOOVER CLUBS in Indiana Authorized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Formation of a statewide Hoover for President Club in Indiana has been authorized by the

PLEASANT VIEW HOME

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Concord, N. H., also Bow, N. H.,Leave Boston 8:30 a.m., return due in Boston 5:30 p.m., \$6 each round trip. In groups of more than twelve \$5.00 each. Call 2-2000. Includes round trip transportation covering all points of special interest to Monitor readers. Trips in and around Boston. Make a memorandum of name and phone numbers NOW.

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In the newest engravings: fine quality paper and envelopes; copper plate.

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100 Announcements \$16.85

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30 Bromfield Street, Boston

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RADIO

RADIOCASTING IN GERMANY IS VERY POPULAR

2,250,000 Listeners Pay
Fifty-Cent Monthly Fee
for Service

By JAMES E. WALLIS JR.
U. S. Department of Commerce Trade
Commissioner at Berlin

Radiocasting has reached a high stage of development in Germany since its inception in the late fall of 1923. Post-war economic and political conditions hampered the Nation's progress in this field, and when the first radiocasting station was opened in Berlin, radio had already become a popular medium of entertainment in the United States. With the return of stability in business and government, radio as a means of entertainment and culture has taken its natural place, and there are now in the Republic more than 2,250,000 owners of receiving sets. The quality and excellence of technical and German programs compares favorably with that of any other country.

Radiocasting in Germany comes under the control of the Central Government, which has assigned this function to the Federal Post Office (Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft). This choice was made because all telephones and telegraphs are controlled by this ministry, and at the time of its beginning, business conditions did not justify a private firm undertaking such an important venture. The Federal Post Office has a controlling voice in the management of all radiocasting stations in the country and also erects, owns, and operates all stations and equipment. One of the chief duties is the collection of fees from subscribers and the distribution of the money so obtained to the various subsidiary companies.

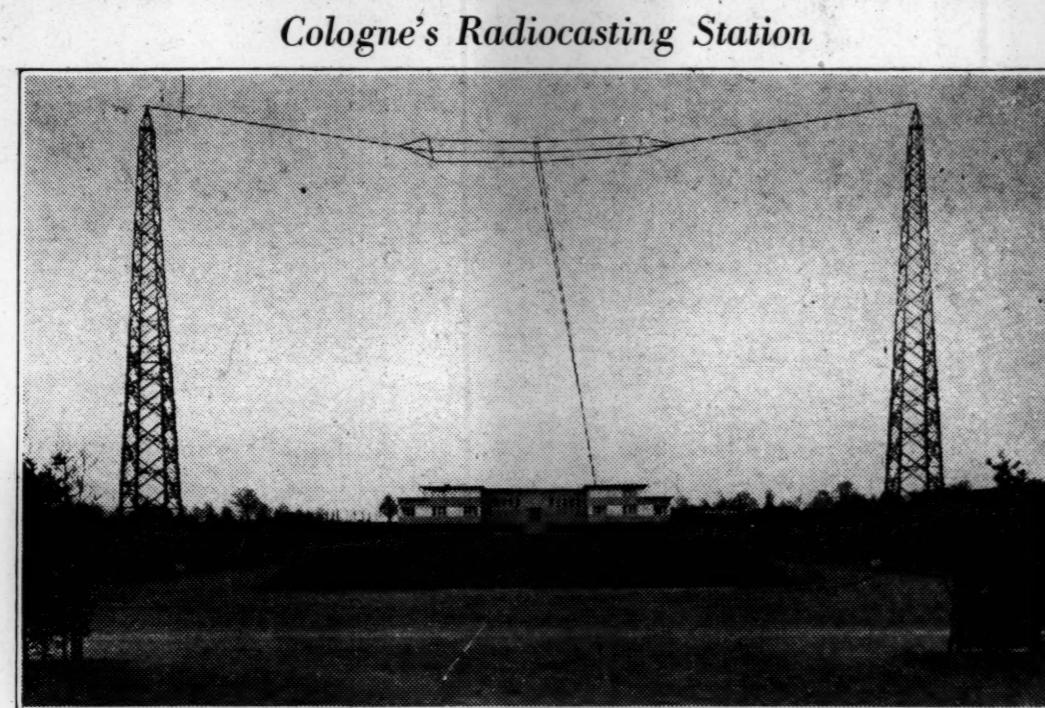
At present there are in the country nine separate main radiocasting stations, each of which is managed by a separate company organized as a limited liability concern. These companies each pay to the Federal Post Office a fixed monthly charge for the use of their equipment, and in addition a certain hourly fee when actually radiocasting. The companies formerly operated quite independently, although under the control of and receiving their support from the Federal Post Office. This led to certain difficulties, such as the duplication of business activities, as well as overlapping of programs. It therefore became necessary to bind these organizations into a unified whole, and early in 1926 an organization known as the Federal Broadcasting Company (Reichs-Rundfunk-Gesellschaft m. b. H.) came into existence. The controlling interest in this company is owned by the Federal Post Office. The various subsidiary companies, while maintaining their separate identities, are now uniformly organized and their activities well standardized. In addition to its administrative duties the Federal Broadcasting Company receives certain funds from the various companies with which it expends in technical research, in gathering the methods of radiocasting, and in creating a reserve fund for the general welfare of the industry.

Free radiocasting is not practiced in Germany as it is in the United States; every owner of a receiving set must pay a monthly fee of two reichsmarks, about 50 cents. The revenue thus collected amounts to over 50,000,000 marks, or approximately \$12,500,000 a year. Deliberate failure to notify the authorities or to pay the required fee makes the offender liable to imprisonment. Payments may be made to the local post office or to the letter carrier, who is empowered to accept the money and to issue receipts.

The number of paying subscribers increased from 2,000 on Jan. 1, 1924, to 99,010 on July 1 of that same year, and to 2,244,057 by July 1, 1926. The number had declined to 1,376,564 by Jan. 1, 1927, but rose again to 2,000,342 by Jan. 1, 1928, and to 2,254,732 on April 1, 1928.

Radiocasting is carried on for an average of 16 hours a day from the main stations, the general tone being more serious than in the United States. The Germans, who are naturally fond of good music, demand and receive the best that the country has to offer. In addition to the regular news, weather, business and time services, there are lectures and concerts, and regular broadcasts of popular plays, operettas and operas direct from the stage. These latter are characterized by the technical excellence of the radiocasting.

The entire country is linked up with a network of stations placed at strategic points. Each of the nine radiocasting companies is connected by wire with auxiliary stations located in cities in its particular section of the country and with all the main stations. For example, Berlin is linked up with Stettin, and Hamburg with Bremen, Hannover, Kiel and Schwerin. Apart from all these, and operating at a much higher power and on a longer wavelength (1250 meters) is the so-called "German Broadcast," at Koenigsberg-Wusterhausen, not far from Berlin. Its purpose is to serve the whole Nation, especially those people whose location is unfavorable to their local station. During the day it is used principally for special lectures, but



Cologne's Radiocasting Station

An Effective Simplicity With Beauty Marks This German Radiocasting Station. This is Isolated as Are the High Powered American Stations, in Contrast to Many European Stations, Which Have Crossed Their Wires Over the Picturesque Buildings of Ancient Times, Quite Spoiling Their Artistic Effect.

at night it generally is employed to make the Berlin program available to listeners in all parts of Germany and neighboring countries.

Most of the receiving sets used in Germany are either crystal sets with headphones or small tube sets suitable for local reception with loud speaker. The results obtained with these latter sets on local stations are excellent. Three tubes are usually employed, although some use a single multipurpose tube, and interchangeable coils are supplied for reception on various wavelengths. Loudspeaker antenna are largely used.

These sets are manufactured in quantity by the larger concerns, and the price is standardized at 39.50 marks, or about \$10, for the set with tubes and battery cable, but without batteries. A complete outfit, including receiving set, storage and dry batteries, light-socket antenna, and an adequate loudspeaker, can be purchased for about 100 marks, or approximately \$25.

There is also a considerable market for the higher-priced long-range selective sets. Great interest is being shown in apparatus which operates on the light circuit. A strong reason for buying domestic equipment is that the radiocasting system is designed for low-priced, short-range sets. The higher-grade American apparatus is generally considered too expensive to compete successfully on the German market.

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SOUTH AFRICA MUST GET ITS OIL FROM COAL

Shales and Industrial Alcohol Only Minor Sources of Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DURBAN—The Union of South Africa has coal reserves amounting to some 250,000,000,000 tons, it was disclosed in a memorandum on the oil and coal industry in the Union that has recently been issued by Dr. F. Meyer of the Board of Trade, and of this quantity about 10 per cent is available and suitable for the production of oil products, as well as industrial gas and coke of varying qualities. The present annual production of coal is 14,000,000 tons, and almost all of this is burned and the valuable by-products lost and wasted.

The memorandum points out that today there are round about 100,000 motor vehicles on South African roads, and that these require about 40,000,000 gallons of petrol to say nothing of lubricating oils. These figures are continually increasing and the problem of a cheap local supply which will make the country independent of foreign importations is an important one.

In his memorandum Dr. Meyer discusses three sources of motor fuel—oil shales, industrial alcohol, and coal. The oil shale deposits in South Africa are relatively small and cannot by themselves offer a solution to the problem though they are important as a contributory factor.

The only raw material so far directly available, and which has been technically used on a commercial scale for the production of industrial alcohol, is the molasses from the sugar industry of Natal and Zululand. But even if all the molasses which comes as a by-product from the industry were used, the output would still be small compared with the country's requirements of motor fuel. Other raw materials which might be utilized are the crops of inferior maize which form part of the harvests of the Union, and waste wood.

The report discusses in detail the modern processes of treating coal, particularly those from which motor oils are obtained, and the opinion is expressed that most of these could be adapted to meet South African requirements. The value of the various other by-products is also stressed and some possible markets are outlined.

The establishment of an iron and steel industry at Pretoria should enable a start to be made in this direction. One of the important recommendations made is the establishment by the Government of a fuel research institute.

TWO CITIES RIVALS 'AS WELSH CAPITAL'

Cardiff and Carnarvon Claim National Honor

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOLYHEAD, Wales—"It would be a personal compliment to Mr. Lloyd George, and would give enormous satisfaction to Welshmen at home and abroad if Carnarvon—the constituency he represents in Parliament—were selected as the capital of Wales," thus stated an editorial appearing in the latest issue of the Cardiff and Denehy Herald when advancing the claims of Carnarvon as the future capital of Wales.

During recent years the Welsh nationalist newspapers have accorded considerable publicity in their columns to this question, but so far nothing has resulted. In point of population and commercial importance, Cardiff is easily the leading Welsh city, and it is likely that its claims for official recognition as the metropolis of Wales would find a large number of supporters. Its population at the opening of the nineteenth century was not 200,000. Today it is well over 200,000, and the city is regarded as one of the big ports of the British Empire.

On the other hand, the nationalists of the principality assert that Cardiff is "Anglicized" through and

through, and that the vast majority of its people are not Welsh people. The champions of Carnarvon point out that Carnarvon is "patriotic to the core," and that its outlook both from religious and linguistic viewpoints are distinctively Welsh.

Carnarvon is justly proud of its historic past. It has a castle begun by Edward I in 1283 which is still in a good state of preservation. Its population is about 10,000, and its inhabitants are fervent supporters of Welsh culture as represented in the ancient language of Wales, its literature and the national Welsh Eisteddfod.

The rival claims of Cardiff and Carnarvon for this civic honor suggest the questions: Is language a reliable indication of nationality? Is Cardiff, with its large number of Welsh people who have become Anglicized, less patriotic than Carnarvon, for instance?

Those who favor the Cardiff claim point to Ireland and say, Can you find a more assertive nationalist than even the English-speaking Irishman?

Britain Completes Round-the-World Chain of Wireless

**Australia and Canada Service
Is Final Link in Beam
System Circuit**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—After a delay of nearly 12 months, the beam wireless service between Australia and Canada has been inaugurated. In addition to serving Canada, the new service will provide wireless communication from Australia to all parts of the United States, North, South and Central America and the West Indies. Although fading of signals caused considerable trouble in the early stages of the tests on the Canadian circuit, this has been overcome, and the circuit is now working very well so that signals from Canada are being received in Australia much more clearly than those from Britain.

The rates from the Australian end are 10 per cent lower than those of existing services. Ordinary radiograms, 18 cents; daily letter radiograms, 13 cents; minimum, 20 words—and week-end radiograms, 10 cents—minimum, 20 words.

The opening of the new beam service completes a British Empire wireless chain round the world. There are now services from Great Britain to Canada, from Canada to Australia, and from Australia to Britain. In addition to providing a direct wireless connection with America, the new service also provides a valuable alternative route for traffic for Great Britain, because when signals on the direct service between Australia and Britain fade, as they do twice a day, it is possible to send messages to Montreal and repeat them from there to London.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australia), Ltd., and representatives of the Federal Ministry have now been discussing proposals for a beam wireless service between Australia and India. When the Canadian and British services were arranged it was stated that as traffic between Australia and other parts of the Empire increased, additional beam stations would be constructed. There is already service between India and Britain and traffic between India and Australia is increasing so quickly that a direct service will soon be established. Such a service, in addition to serving India, would be capable of providing communication between Australia and many other Asiatic countries. A service to South Africa will probably be the next to be considered.

WESTERN CANADA'S AIR SERVICE

VICTORIA, B. C.—Western Canada's pioneer aerial passenger mail and express service has proved a remarkable commercial success in its initial operations. Travel on the 12-passenger Ford tri-motor monoplane of the British Columbia Airways Limited between Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver has far exceeded expectations, and at its present rate of increase will soon test the service to its utmost capacity.

French Facilitate Pilgrimages From Colonial Territories to Mecca

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Everything possible is being done to facilitate the annual pilgrimage to Mecca of the Muhammadans from the French colonies in north Africa, according to a communication received by The Christian Science Monitor from the Cabinet of the Governor-General of Algeria. The contrast is drawn between the conditions existing in central Africa and the happier conditions of today.

Once it was necessary to cross the inhospitable deserts and move by circuitous routes across north Africa and down the length of Arabia to Mecca. Now trains from deep in the heart of Algeria, from Sahara, from Tunis, from Morocco; convey the pilgrims to the point of embarkation on the coast. Ship is taken directly to Jiddah, the port for Mecca, and the travelers are accompanied by a French official. At Jiddah, clean accommodation is provided, together with ample rest rooms and baths. A French Consul at Jiddah looks after

French officials in north Africa have been at great pains to make clear to French Muhammadans that their religion and customs will be entirely respected and in no degree curtailed, whatever financial arrangements are required by individuals.

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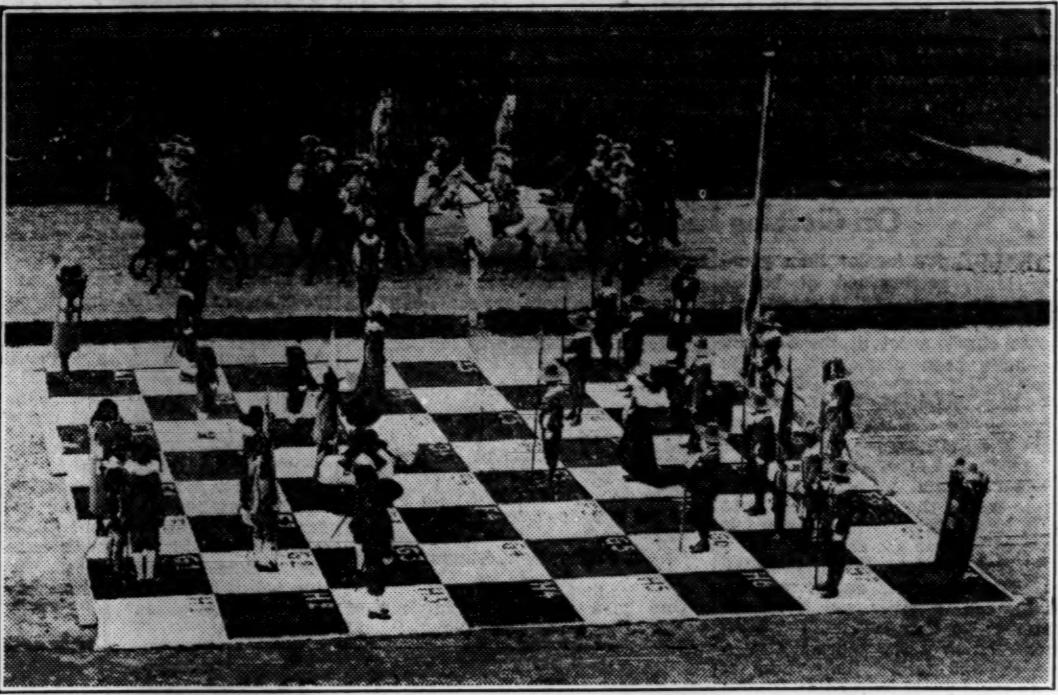
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CHESS TOURNAMENT IN PROGRESS
The Playing of This Game With Human "Pieces" Has Been a Favorite Pastime Down Through the Ages With Those in High Places.

Vienna Looks On at Chess Tournament Played With Help of Living Chessmen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—One of the most interesting features of the recent Festival Fortnight in Vienna was a chess tournament played with living chessmen in the people's park, the Prater. The period of the games was set at the end of the seventeenth century, when the Turks were at the gates of Vienna, the "chessmen" being dressed in the picturesque costumes then worn. The two games played each lasted 45 minutes, and each resulted in a draw.

The use of human figures in chess is by no means a new thing. Reference in the poems of Firdusy show that it was a common practice in ancient Persia. It is also reported that Don Juan of Austria, son of Philip IV of Spain had a marble chess hall, in which boys played

different parts, and a certain Duke of Weimar, so an old chronicle says, had his castle courtyard specially laid out in black and white marble, and ordered his soldiers to be trained as chessmen. Sultan Muhammad took his chess as seriously as did the Queen of Hearts her game of croquet (in "Alice in Wonderland"), for in the tournament held at Granada (Spain) in 1408, all "chessmen" captured in the game were beheaded on the spot.

There are numerous other evidences in literature from ancient to modern times of the playing of "human chess" though nowadays it is not taken so seriously, generally finding itself as one of the games at a fancy dress ball, or at a popular carnival, where the display of color and the novelty make the strongest appeal.

FINNS EXTENDING AIR TRAFFIC ROUTE

STOCKHOLM—Regular traffic was recently extended to the route from Helsinki to Kotka on which the Aerobataget's machines K-Salf and K-Sale were used, the former piloted by Gottschalk and the other by Mr. Rauno. The machines leave Kotka at 8 and reached Helsinki at 9, leaving for Reval at 10.

Occasional trips will be arranged to Hogland, Fredrikshamn and Viborg. The director of the Aerobataget Konsul Bruno Lindner arrived in Kotka to inspect the newly completed airfields at Keijerhamn. The public present on the opening day had the opportunity of a short air trip.

ALBERTA'S BUILDING JUMPS

EDMONTON, Alta.—That the "wide open spaces" of Alberta are being built upon was evidenced from figures recently published which showed that this Province had the greatest proportionate increase in building for the first six months of the present year, over all the other Canadian provinces. The increase in building permits in Alberta for 1928, over a corresponding period in 1927, was 92.2 per cent. Toronto showed the next biggest increase in building permits proportionately, but the increase of this eastern city was 56 per cent as compared with 92.2 per cent in Alberta.

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Child Labor Census Taken in Germany

Fewer Now Work on the Land, but More Are in Employ of Their Families

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A decrease of nearly 25 per cent in the number of children under 14 employed on the land in Germany as compared with 1907 is shown by the figures of the last census, an analysis of which has just been published by the International Labor Office. The decrease is in contrast to an increase of roughly 1,400,000 in the numbers of persons of all ages engaged in agriculture in the country. The exact figures of the 1925 census were 390,412 children—202,998 boys and 188,313 girls—and 1,333,433 adults of all ages. The corresponding figures in 1907 were 512,228 (280,069 boys and 232,259 girls) and 12,893,145.

Examination of the figures shows that whereas there has been such a large aggregate decrease in agricultural child labor, there has been an actual increase of over 90 per cent in the number of children in the permanent employment of their families. On the other hand, the number permanently in the employ of strangers is 66 per cent lower. The largest decrease took place both in family and outside employment, on the medium-sized estates—the peasant holdings of 50 to 250 acres. Far more children are now being

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ALL TRADE MARK

The first show of the society—which was started to promote the interests of the Highlands—was held there in 1831.

Speaking on this subject, the Mackintosh of Mackintosh said that the apparent intention of the directors of the Highland Society to alter the rotation of the shows was unfair to the Highlands. It was only a recent proposal on the part of some members of the society that the centenary show should be held in a more central place than Inverness. A unanimous resolution, to hold the meeting in Inverness, was passed with much enthusiasm. Lochiel, in seconding it, said that the spate of oratory should be reserved.

NATIONAL AIRWAYS OFFER TO ORGANIZE SERVICE IN INDIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—"A total annual extra revenue of 2,500,000 rupees would accrue to the Government, if the entire mail of the Calcutta-Rangoon and Rangoon-Calcutta service was carried by air and a surcharge of one anna (a penny per ounce was made," declared the managing agent of National Airways, interviewed by a press representative. In his opinion, it would be possible for any aviation company to organize and maintain this service with a yearly subsidy of about 1,000,000 rupees.

He said that aviation experts were keenly discussing the possibility of air mail services in India with regard to economies in expenditure, as well as the time which would be saved.

Internal air transport will presumably be taken up by a company registered in India, for the Legislative Assembly has pledged itself to give the contract only to such a company, having run successfully the proportion of Indian directors, as well as providing facilities for training Indian apprentices.

National Airways have already made an offer to the Government of India to organize and maintain an air mail service for the carriage of English mails from Karachi to Calcutta via Delhi, returning with the outgoing English mail every week. A bi-weekly air mail service between Calcutta and Rangoon has also been proposed. On the latter route flying boats of the most modern type, carrying 15 passengers and a crew of five, would be utilized.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

From Gongora to Stein

Gongorism and the Golden Age: A Study of Exuberance and Restraint in the Arts, by Elsie K. Kane. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press. \$3.50.

IN ITS original form this study was a doctoral dissertation presented at Harvard University. Mr. Kane has now relieved it of its burden of footnotes and learned references, lightened its style with touches of not always happy facetiousness, rendered it timely by pointing the analogy between the arts of the period which is his concern and the arts of today decorated its pages with quaint designs of his own fashioning, and now sends it forth in its more popular form into the world himself describes as an "indifferent" world. Not many themes lend themselves to such a process of transmogrification.

The phenomenon of Gongorism takes this name, as anyone likely to be attracted to this book already knows, from the poet Gongora, who flourished in the Golden Age of Spanish culture. It is characterized by scorn of traditions, personal eccentricity, exuberance of ornament, unrestrained style, bizarre conceits, bad taste and every sort of fantastically. It is a matter alike of form and of substance. It reveals, says Mr. Kane, "a frantic endeavor to hide the nakedness of imagination under garish and vulgar trappings."

Gongorism is not limited to late sixteenth century Spain and the following degenerate periods. It is likely to break out in other countries and at other times. We are living, Professor Kane believes, in a gongoristic age; and taking the bull by the horns, he plunges at once into a discussion, brief but refreshingly emphatic, of various phenomena of today: the poetry of Gertrude Stein, Alfred Kreymborg and other "worshippers of the bedlam muse"; jazz; post-impressionistic sculpture and painting, and other crudities, insincerities and grotesqueries that are haled by the critics as manifestations of genius. These communistic and other diversions are, however, only an introduction to a detailed and extremely interesting study of the retrogression which afflicted decadent Spain.

The Cordovan poet Gongora was not the originator of the flamboyant style, which had appeared in various other countries and at various earlier periods in the history of culture; but he was its most extreme example and deserves to have his name attached to the phenomenon. Mr. Kane analyzes the style into its constituent elements, among which one notes neologisms, eccentricities of syntax, extravagant metaphors, paradoxes, obscure allegory, and every variety of false and elaborate ornamentation to hide barrenness of thought. In Spanish literature Mr. Kane traces the fashion back to the thirteenth century and forward to the melancholy degeneracy of the eighteenth; its fullest manifestations occurred during the reign of Philip IV.

To support his contention that gongorism is a recurrent phenomenon in culture Mr. Kane reaches out from Spain to a discussion of parallel

phenomena in Alexandrian Greek poetry, in the scolds of Iceland, in Provence, in the poetry of the Pleiades, and in the euphuistic movement in Elizabethan England. In some of these cases there are possible traces of direct influence from one country and culture to another; more frequently they seem to be of spontaneous growth.

Mr. Kane does not limit his study to literature but proceeds from Gongora and his fellows to eccentricities in music as exemplified by Victoria, in baroque Spanish architecture, in the sculpture of Berru-

MARISTAN CHAPMAN



Author of "The Happy Mountain" (Viking), August Choice of the Literary Guild of America.

Doctor Arnold Defended

Dr. ARNOLD'S RUGBY, by Arnold Whiting, with an introduction by Sir Michael Sadler. London: Constable, 10s. 6d. net. New York: Holt, \$5.

D. ARNOLD'S work as headmaster of Rugby (1828-42) called forth bitter antagonism from the first. It is still "doing so. Three masterpieces of literature—Dean Stanley's biography, Matthew

Arnold's "Rugby Chapel" and Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's Schooldays"—still left a side open to attack. They were inspired by personal devotion, and they can be regarded as of date. Against the detection of a more analytical Dr. Michael Sadler and Mr. Whiting have reared a fourth wall of defense. They have reviewed Dr. Arnold's work; passionately from the distance of nearly a century, and revealed him as a leader who exercised an immense influence on the education of England, though he failed as a politician and a theological writer through his inability to realize that a nation is a more complex body than a school of boys from one social class.

Warm Sympathies

Dr. Arnold's work was rooted in a love of God, a love of home, and a love of country. His sympathies went out warmly to France and Germany. Scholar as he was, he lived in the vital present. Expert as he was in school administration, he never became buried in it, but maintained an active friendship with some of the ablest men in England and Germany. Niebuhr and Bunsen, Wordsworth and Keble were his friends; so were his children, his elder sons and his old pupils. Indeed, he gave even more individual time and thought to his students after they had left school than when at it. No saint longed more to walk with God than Dr. Arnold; no man of the world had a keener love of human life and nature.

Mr. Whiting is Arnold's grandson, and has had access to family papers and documents to help him reconstruct Jon. Mr. Galsworthy is merciless with Fleur; momentarily she succeeds, but by her very success loses Jon forever, and the recklessness of her despair is indirectly responsible for the passing of her father also. Mr. Galsworthy is a severe moralist; sentimental too, as the severe will he. At the beginning of the Saga the older generation were the background to the young. Time has changed both Mr. Galsworthy and the Forsytes; the older generation is established in peace and the young are left distraught. Soames, who started with the audience and the author against him, takes his call now. Mr. Galsworthy's heart is shown to be where his treasure is; in property, nineteenth-century England. The measure of his artistic failure in "Swan Song" is the measure of his failure to understand the twentieth century and its generation.

The book contains some delightful descriptive writing, all the irony and humor and sharp dialogue that we expect from him. The measure of Soames as he revists the country of his ancestors has a poignant evening drone. In the past the Forsytes lived their lives; now they stand aloof and give their opinions. The great subject is "the country." Where is "the country" going? Will "the country" pull through? (That old echo, "Stands Scotland where it did?") The general strike is insinuated into the opening pages and provides an excellent excuse for the semi-political ripple that blows across the current of the narrative. It is like reading the work of an exceptionally brilliant "special correspondent."

The reason why "Swan Song" is worth reading is that it is the completion of a valuable piece of social history, and that Forsyting is greater than any individual Forsyte. With the passing of Soames the story has lost its north, but the drama still goes on—so real, in the main, has Mr. Galsworthy made it—and we wonder if he has the heart to put the marionettes away. He has left them dangling helplessly, appealingly. Irene is in Paris, we may whisper; what will she say when she hears all? If the play of criticism goes hard against him, Mr. Galsworthy has at least one trump card. We are anxious to know more.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On Getting Rid of Books

REALLY, it's harder than you'd think, getting rid of books. Sadly preparing to move, recently, we said: "Well, now is a good time to chuck a lot of these books that have been cluttering up the halls and the china closet. It's foolish to keep them all. You can't take a step without falling over a pile of them. Besides, probably we'll never read most of 'em, anyhow."

Once an excellent resolution like that is made, the thing to do is to put it into effect at once before it gets cool. So we set about it.

Who, for example, reads Macaulay now? His history is out of fashion; it never was very accurate—or so they say. Still, (after reading a few pages) what a style the old fellow had! Lots of people could profit by reading it. And then, Michael and Molly will be getting into it soon. Good for them, too, with all this modern stuff. Four dog-eared volumes went back on the shelves.

Naturally, no one wants to discard good books. But surely, there's no use in keeping quite so many volumes that are so nearly alike. For instance, a lot of these Georgian Stories are already in O'Brien, or "The New Dicameron" or collections by the authors. Why have duplicates? Yes, but there's some stuff by one of the Sitwells in the Georgians that isn't anywhere else, and then the Georgian Stories are so nicely bound, aren't they?

Well, at least, we don't want all these anthologies of verse. They're nearly all duplication. And some of them—like the Oxford Book and the Pancoast—have been kicking about for a quarter of a century, and show it; and we've got everything in 'em elsewhere. On the other hand, one does look into them now and then, doesn't one? And look at those notes in the margin. There must be some allowance made for associations and all that, you know.

Of course, the music section can't be touched. Nor the Letters, nor the plays, nor the poems, nor the history, nor the biography. No, nor the art—that's Nancy's. But how about all this ancient stuff? Just look at the yellow leaves. (Wonder what makes 'em turn yellow. Maybe the dust. Must ask Michael about that.) Here's that dreadful "Through the Year with Favorite Authors"; but Aunt Jane, who gave it to us, always looks, when she comes, to see if we still have it. Then Wesley's Sermons, and something about Church and State in the Middle Ages. But those sort of come down from somebody. Can't throw everything away.

It's astonishing, how few books we have that we don't want, that aren't really pretty good books. But there are some that can be spared. We certainly don't want all those old volumes.

Dedicated to Mankind

The book is based on lectures given last year before the Geneva School of International Studies. It is dedicated to the welfare of mankind.

Must ask Michael about that.) Here's that dreadful "Through the Year with Favorite Authors"; but Aunt Jane, who gave it to us, always looks, when she comes, to see if we still have it. Then Wesley's Sermons, and something about Church and State in the Middle Ages. But those sort of come down from somebody. Can't throw everything away.

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Even Balance Needed

Some of the steps already taken to make the flow of credit always equal to the flow of goods are chronicled. Professor Fisher believes that an even and constant balance between these two factors is necessary to solve the problem, and his reasons are presented in easily understandable language and example.

The federal reserve system is given generous and deserved credit as one important move in the right direction. Many other encouraging straws are bundled into the story. Many fallacious but generally followed economic theories are argued out of court with astonishing convincing facts and figures.

After reading the book it seems inconceivable that so little has been done to rectify a condition that could be improved if it were not such a Herculean task to alter a human opinion or change an established practice.

The book stimulates a strong desire to know more about the subject and justifies the appending of a list of 87 other books for further reference and reading. There is an interesting list of world financial leaders who agree in blaming much of the world's trouble on idle money and advocate a stable system.

The mystery still is how such a condition came to exist, why it has continued so long, what is to be done about it and when. Professor Fisher has contributed further impulse to the machinery of thought that is at work on the solution.

As much controversy was aroused by the public taste for romantic entertainment when the first novels appeared, won public esteem, fought their way into the libraries of the learned, or the bookless houses of the severer moralists, and of making things seem better than they are. Fielding protested that "every book ought to be read in the same spirit as it is written." And Jane Austen wrote cuttingly in "Northanger Abbey": "While the abilities of the nine hundred abridger of the history of England or of the man who collects and publishes in a volume some dozen lines of Milton, Pope and Prior, with a paper from the Spectator and a chapter from Sterne, are eulogized by a thousand pens, there seems an almost general wish of destroying the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist and of slighting the performances which have only genius, wit and taste to recommend them."

Mr. Johnson's book concludes too soon for the novelist to bring his apology up to date. Herein lies the defect of our outlook, which does not reach beyond its period.

The smaller moralists, faced by the problems of this world, were harassed into a rash condemnation when the novelists invented a thousand worlds which had the advantage of being fictitious. Over and over again as one reads the defenses of writers like Fielding and Jane Austen, one hears the same undertone of complaint: the superficial moralist has not understood that, consciously or unconsciously, wily or nily, the novelist is not only a serious artist, but as serious a moralist, too.

No writer could have been more serious and more concerned with moral purpose than George Eliot, and yet she resisted that mammom which would tempt an author to make things seem better than they are. Fielding protested that "every book ought to be read in the same spirit as it is written." And Jane Austen wrote cuttingly in "Northanger Abbey": "While the abilities of the nine hundred abridger of the history of England or of the man who collects and publishes in a volume some dozen lines of Milton, Pope and Prior, with a paper from the Spectator and a chapter from Sterne, are eulogized by a thousand pens, there seems an almost general wish of destroying the capacity and undervaluing the labor of the novelist and of slighting the performances which have only genius, wit and taste to recommend them."

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THE HOME FORUM

A Consideration of the Informal Essay

EVERY reader, I dare say, has his favorite form of literature. Today mine is the familiar essay. I say "today" advisedly, for I am one of those inconsistent persons who delight at one moment in those same books which, on another day, may seem positively dull. I believe that the mood one indulges should make a great difference in the book one reads. Tonight I am in a mood for chat. I crave the discursive. Hence—I read essays.

When I take up a book of essays, preferably an anthology, I anticipate a quiet conversation with a number of amusing men and women. I know they are eager to talk to me, else they would never have written an essay. I know they are interesting personalities, or they could never have written a good essay. Above all they are lovable, and I count it a privilege to meet them thus intimitely.

The true essayist is a man of strong likes and, too frequently perhaps, of strong dislikes. He is aware of the beauty of nature; appreciative of the lovable qualities in humanity. He has the eye to see and the heart to warm. Here is Francis Bacon, whom we imagine to have been austere, telling us confidentially in his essay, "Of Gardens," how he wishes his fountains arranged and his hedges clipped. And, a few pages farther on in our anthology, Oliver Goldsmith acquaints us with that "harmless, amusing little thing," the remarkable Beau Tibbs.

The friends we make in these informal essays are usually delightful. Else they would not be written about. Some of the acquaintances I have made in the "Essays of Elia" are nearer to me than many persons whom I meet every day. Young Jack Lizard, described in an essay by Steele, is as amusing a young blade as I could hope to meet. As for Sir Roger de Coverley—well, of him more later.

Essayists report to us all their whims and all their hobbies. "I have almost a personal partiality for old china," confides Lamb. And Mary Russell Mitford begins her essay, "Whitsun-Eve," with the exclamation: "The pride of my heart and the delight of my eyes is my garden."

These authors do not hesitate to reveal their hearts. They are in a mood to remember, to confide, even to gossip. They speak openly, personally. We expect the pronoun "I" first. In Lamb, who is my favorite essayist (at least for tonight), cherishes fond memories of his own childhood. "My First Play" is the title of one of his most charming essays, crowded with the happy recollections of bygone days. Thackeray turns to the essay when he has a few personal anecdotes to relate. "I wonder," he asks in "Tunbridge Toys," "whether those little silver pencil-cases with a movable almanac at the butt-end are still favorite implements with boys?" How else but in this essay form would Cowley write "Of Myself," or Johnson "The Scholar's Complaint of His Own Bashfulness?"

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Fine and Skillful Workmanship of the Sixteenth Century

THREE is always a peculiar charm attached to those half-timbered houses of the Middle Ages. England is particularly rich in many varied types, to be found in almost every county; for, although the half-timbered houses of the Continent are perhaps in a better state of preservation and show more elaborate carvings and ornamentation, the greatest number still exist in England.

The earlier sixteenth-century houses are most picturesque, being a complex of Gothic, Flemish, German, French, and Italian styles—the earliest types being of the latter

half of the fifteenth century—and the extraordinary variety which appears among the examples is thus accounted for. There were a large number of foreign workmen in England during the reigns of Henry VIII and of Queen Elizabeth, their influence having been marked, particularly as regards pattern and design. The fine and skillful carpentry of the sixteenth century seems to have been strictly adhered to. It is to be seen in consummate care and un hurried workmanship, as evidenced not only in the ornamental decoration, but in the more solid construction of the graceful gables, overhanging stories, doorposts, angles and spurs, which are subjects for the craftsman's art.

The materials of the early Tudor

and of the Elizabethan Ages were stone, "Good Cotswole," brick and half-timber, which was a ground-work of vertical studs and cross-pieces filled in between brickwork or rubble masonry, and plaster work on oak laths. The timber came, for the most part, from the Forest of Dean, which, in the days of Henry VI, was almost impenetrable.

There were no architects in those

days. Probably no plans of any kind

were drawn up, and, even if they

were, they could only have been rough ones made by the builder himself, the work being set out on the chosen site and built to the requisite height under the supervision of the master builder.

Several English villages have whole streets of half-timbered houses. Especially quaint and interesting examples may be found right off the beaten track, perhaps up a narrow country lane or cart trail, where only the pedestrian will wander, coming suddenly across a cluster of these gems of architecture tucked away at the back of "nowhere."

Preparation for Receiving Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

fact and to lay claim to and prove this inheritance.

Intelligent preparedness is the forerunner of success—preparation for receiving increasing good rather than against the acceptance of evil! So much of a mortal's preparation seems to be against a dreaded "rainy day," against possible calamity!

But those working out their life-problems in accordance with Christian Science strive to keep the desired rather than the undesired end in thought, the positive rather than the negative. The preparation for greater good, the strengthening of one's strongholds, the enlarging of the capacities for entertaining good, not only provide for success and progress, but also forestall impending evil. The parable of the one who built his house upon the rock proves this. Experience shows that no good is really ours till we have proved it so, and that testing times often come. If our foundations are on the rock of spiritual understanding, and if our structures are of love and truth, they will withstand the testing, at the same time furnishing us a refuge of peace and protection against the storms of false material sense.

Mrs. Eddy urges upon her followers the proper preparation for experiencing the reign of God. On page 208 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she writes, "Let us learn of the real and eternal, and prepare for the reign of Spirit, the kingdom of heaven—the reign and rule of universal harmony, which cannot be lost nor remain forever unseen." Just how to go about this preparation, it will be observed, is made clear in this citation—to "learn of the real and eternal." Christian Science reveals the great fact that all reality is eternal, perfect, enduring, and harmonious; and that the real, spiritual man, as the child of the one Father-Mother God, is heir to infinite good and to nothing else. In proportion as mankind overcomes the seeming limitations of material sense, learning of the real and eternal, it becomes conscious of its true riches and capacities. This overcoming of an unreal sense of creation is the preparation necessary to experiencing an increased sense of good. In truth, spiritual man always has possessed and always will possess all good; and our need is to understand this

Such preparation means becoming acquainted with God, that we may partake of the divine nature and enjoy the bounty of the Father of these riches Paul writes, "Eye he that not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things which God hath prepared for them that love him."

Orderly preparation is a law in Christian Science. Intelligent order and system are everywhere present in the creation of Spirit; and these must be reflected in the works of men if they would enjoy increasing good. The good already received must be utilized if we would receive more, thus becoming a proved foundation for greater blessings. From this ever broadening base arise more and more glorious structures of light and love, reflecting the "beauty of holiness."

Much of the preparation for increasing good consists of small overcomings of limitations, small conquests of fear, discouragement, annoyance, worry, sorrow, prejudice, jealousy; in short, in gradually proving our divine nature. To this end, Mrs. Eddy makes wholesome comment in a short article, "Improve Your Time" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 230). There she says: "Success in life depends upon persistent effort, upon the improvement of moments more than upon any other one thing. A great amount of time is consumed in talking nothing, doing nothing, and indecision as to what one should do. If one would be successful in the future, let him make the most of the present."

In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.

Phillis

My cousin Phillis was like a rose that had come to full bloom on the sunny side of a lonely house, sheltered from storms. I have read in some book of poetry—

A maid whom there were none to praise,
And very few to love

And somehow those lines always reminded me of Phillis; yet they were not true of her either. I never heard her praised; and out of her own household there were very few to love her; but though no one spoke out their approbation, she always did right in her parents' eyes, out of her natural simple goodness.

In the July of this year my occupation on the — railway and its branches came to an end. The lines were completed, and I was to leave —shire, to return to Birmingham, where there was a niche already provided for me in my father's prosperous business. But before I left the north it was an understood thing among us all that I was to go and pay a visit of some weeks at the Hope Farm.

The ways of life were too simple at the Hope Farm for my coming to them to make the slightest disturbance. I knew my room, like a son the house. I knew the regular course of their days, and that I was expected to fall into it, like one of the family. Deep summer peace brooded over the place; the warm golden air was filled with the murmur of insects near at hand, the more distant sound of voices out in the fields, the clear far-away rumble of carts over the stone-paved lanes miles away. The heat was too great for the birds to be singing; only now and then one might hear the wood pigeons in the trees beyond the ash-field. The cattle stood knee-deep in the pond, flicking their tails about to keep off the flies. The minister stood in the hay field, without hat or cravat, coat or waistcoat, panting and smiling. Phillis had been leading the row of farm servants, turning the swathes of fragrant hay with measured movement. She went to the end—to the hedge, and then, throwing down her rake, she came to me with her free sisterly welcome.

"Go, Paul!" said the minister. "We need all hands to make use of the sunshine today. Whatever thine hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. It will be a healthy change of work for thee, lad, and I find my best rest in charge of work."

So off I went, a willing labourer, following Phillis's lead; it was the primitive distinction of rank; the boy who frightened the sparrows off the fruit was the last in our rear. We did not leave off till the red sun was gone down behind the fir tree bordering the common. Then we went home to supper—prayers—to bed; some bird singing far into the night, as I heard it through my open window, and the poultry beginning their clatter and cackle in the earliest morning.—Mrs. Gaskell, in "Cousin Phillis."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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English Half-Timbered Houses. From a Drawing by P. G. Goldie.

The Skylark of the Subway

MISS MARTEL, as had often been treated to some obscure section of his pocket.

As he found it, Miss Martel enjoyed a relief, for the thought of the man and his goods returning to the change booth presented complications which were almost too great for her sympathetic nature.

Somehow the garden man and Miss Martel got into the train. Miss Martel found herself on the platform with about twenty-five other persons, in an entirely new predicament. She was to move her to be in one of her mouse-like moods; she would turn wagtail when you expected her to be in one of her playful moods; she would turn wistful; and intensely modernistic just when the conversation in the room had taken on a safe and sound character that was acceptable to any generation.

It happened that one of these rare days, for her, had dawned. She was away from home. As she entered the clangor, thumping, scuffling threshold of the subway at Times Square, after coming straight from a musical matinée, she looked about her with a naive but alert eye. Her friend was right—the subway was crowded.

Miss Martel's friend, who lived in New York and at whose house Miss Martel was expected for an early dinner that night, had said: "It's all very well at ten o'clock in the morning, but please don't attempt it during rush hours. Take a bus or the New York Central or an airplane, but freely it mounted with a crystal-clearness into some top region of joy. Then, as it had seemed to her eyes, with only one regret, had descended the steps to the subway, at one of the most congested stations, at one of the most congested hours.

Someone

Fashions and Crafts

Costume Blouses Promote Variety

AMONG the separate costume blouses now being displayed for the coming season, there are many interesting models well worth the attention of the woman who enjoys planning a practical and satisfactory wardrobe without undue expense. These blouses, made to wear over bodice-top skirts, are so skillfully designed as to achieve the identical silhouette of one-piece dress, with the advantage that by careful selection of colors and fabrics, two or more blouses can be paired for wear with the same skirt, in each case the effect being different.

An important feature to observe is the adjustment of such a model blouse at its lower edge. Its so-called

Fashions on the Island of Mindanao

ALTHOUGH it cannot be claimed that the headquarters of the Bagobo tribe along the Davao Gulf in the Philippine Islands is as yet a fashion center, nevertheless, interesting garments are fashioned there. The favorite material is manila hemp, derived from a species of the banana.

With bone blades and wedges, the primitive manufacturers of this cloth remove the outer layers of the hemp. This frees the strips of fiber, which are dried in the sun. Women tie these into a continuous thread and wind it on a reel.

After this technical process is complete, art enters in. Warp threads are attached to a rectangular frame. To originate a pattern, the weaver overties with woad threads those parts of the warp that are to remain white. The warp is then removed from the frame and submerged in vegetable dye two or three times a day for a fortnight. Then the warp is replaced on the frame, the overtying is removed and the work is ready for the handloom.

In these customs of weaving, the wool threads are all of one color, the pattern being produced exclusively on the warp in the manner described.

This process may be seen in the Philippine Hall of the Field Museum of Natural History, in Chicago.

Muslims, Mossy, Dewy, and Windy

THE word muslin appears to be derived from the characteristic down on its surface, while suggesting moss, in French, mousse, and the word survives as "mousseline."

In the days of Marco Polo muslims were made of gold and silver thread, as well as of cotton thread, which was often laid upon a warp striped with metal.

The first muslims came from India, but those made in Mosul on the Tigris in Mesopotamia were of specially fine quality. They were familiar to the age of Nero, and a Greek historian of the first century mentions them. The Romans called them "woven winds," and a garment consisting of 40 yards of this textile was still transparent. The Hindus, who were marvelous weavers, named cottons "Dew of the Dawn" and "Running Water," maintaining that when they were placed on the ground and covered with dew the texture was no longer visible.

When introduced to England, cottons were woven of such delicate threads that this nomenclature seemed justified. The poet Spenser alluded to cottons as being fabricated of "scorched tears." Why "scorched," one does not know. Their extensive importation into Europe from India began in the middle of the seventeenth century. Those woven in Calcutta became known as calicoes.

Great Britain began to engage in the manufacture of muslims about 1780 in Bolton, Glasgow and Paisley. The manufacture increased rapidly after the jenny came into extended use in 1785.

"straightline" silhouette gives the fashionable swathed hip-line, resulting in a softly bloused effect above, characteristic of the majority of the new one-piece dresses. This close-up at the lower edge obviates the necessity of an added sash or girdle. At the point of side-closing there is always some bit of novelty, either a plain overlapping of one side or the other, or a softly draped crossing drawn through a bound slash in the fabric or through an ornamental ring. Where the closing is kept flat, the overlapping side can be prettily scalloped in three deep curves with a crystal button set in each, and the sleeves trimming should repeat this scallop and button detail. This mode of trimming lends itself especially well to the convertible neck and front-closing, both sides of the blouse being scalloped and left partly open over a strip of lace, the right side so arranged that it can be thrown back to show a vestee. Such a simple method of transformation gives practically the blouse in one and is capable of many delightfully becoming variations in the matter of small details that accomplish much in finished results. The blouses that follow the favorite surplus line of diagonal closing accentuate this feature by means of insets of lace or bands of sheer crépe in flesh color or ecru, adding loops and sash ends of the material of the blouse, with perhaps deep silk fringe to give effective extra length where the ends fall low on the skirt. Long silk and chenille tassels are seen on velvet blouses.

Bordered fabrics are much in vogue



This Butterfly Cape of Graceful Lines is Fashioned of Transparent Velvet. It is Sponsored by Fashion Leaders for Early Autumn.

A New Co-operation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THE growing co-operation between jeweler and dress designer was demonstrated at an interesting parade held in London recently when the London house of Callot Soeurs showed some beautiful gowns that had been especially designed to emphasize the beauty of modern jewelry. The contention of the progressive members in this industry is that this co-operation makes for greater harmony in dress, certainly seems to be justified, for a very charming beige georgette and lace frock gained much by being allied with a necklace and bracelets of jade. A deep flounce of needle-run lace formed the hem and the cap was of cinnamon soko, a new soft silk, lined with the same material in beige. A jade ornament lent interest to the beige top.

A simple summer outfit consisting of frock and cape in lido-blue crépe-de-chine sprinkled all over with rose petals needed no other ornament than the string of pink corals and coral earrings that went with it. In the amusing cape one arm was disengaged and the other covered, and the fullness was confined round the shoulders by tight gauging which stood up in full round the neck. Capes in many instances replace coats this season, but they need to be cut by an expert.

No more suitable background could have been chosen for a simple string

Pearls in London

London is now a greater center for pearls than Paris, as Paris has just put a duty of them and England has not done so.

Sea and Foam

Navy blue for afternoon and white for evenings are the Paris enthusiasts of the moment.

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A. EUZIERE

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A. EUZIERE, GRASSE (France)

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for the separate costume blouse, the most elaborate part of the design appearing at the lower edge to simulate the softly bloused effect above, characteristic of the majority of the new one-piece dresses. This close-up at the lower edge obviates the necessity of an added sash or girdle. At the point of side-closing there is always some bit of novelty, either a plain overlapping of one side or the other, or a softly draped crossing drawn through a bound slash in the fabric or through an ornamental ring. Where the closing is kept flat, the overlapping side can be prettily scalloped in three deep curves with a crystal button set in each, and the sleeves trimming should repeat this scallop and button detail. This mode of trimming lends itself especially well to the convertible neck and front-closing, both sides of the blouse being scalloped and left partly open over a strip of lace, the right side so arranged that it can be thrown back to show a vestee. Such a simple method of transformation gives practically the blouse in one and is capable of many delightfully becoming variations in the matter of small details that accomplish much in finished results. The blouses that follow the favorite surplus line of diagonal closing accentuate this feature by means of insets of lace or bands of sheer crépe in flesh color or ecru, adding loops and sash ends of the material of the blouse, with perhaps deep silk fringe to give effective extra length where the ends fall low on the skirt. Long silk and chenille tassels are seen on velvet blouses.

Blouses of plain fabric are effectively ornamented with fagoting in clever designs, including the slenderizing V-shaped outline set in panels of fine tucking or double fagoting. There are also the "lightning" pattern and many graceful leaf patterns. Such a blouse is usually worn over flesh color.

The new printed velvets, either with confetti dots or a small conventional design, are much used for separate costume blouses, the sleeves being of the same material or of a sheer fabric, as desired.

Cutting a New Pattern

The least expensive way for the tyro to get around this difficulty is, as has been said, to buy a second pattern, the skirt of which was cut for her particular hip measurement. This skirt pattern will probably prove to be much too long, so before the material is bought, the pattern should be cut off to the length desired.

As the skirt is four inches larger at the top than the skirt pattern with the size 36 measurements, the waistline of that bodice must be increased a corresponding number of inches. This means that two inches must be added to the bottom line of both front and back of the waist, or one-half of an inch on each side of these patterns.

To get a correct new pattern is a very difficult matter. It is well to experiment with an oil sheet or some paper cambric before cutting into nice goods. Fold the cambric as indicated for the front of the waist and lay the pattern on as shown by the chart. Cut the neck, shoulders and armholes, but not the underarm seam, then swing the bottom of the pattern one-half of an inch away from the front fold and cut the bottom of the section. At the bottom of the underarm seam allow another addition of half an inch and, with a yardstick and a pencil, connect that point with the end of the new armhole, and cut. In the same manner, lengthen the hip-line at the bottom of the back section of the waist. Baste the sections together, try on and make any necessary alterations before using the pieces as a pattern in cutting the new material. Of course, in cutting out the belt or girdle, be sure to use the pattern with the larger hip-line.

With the pattern corrected as far as possible in this way, it is an excellent idea to make a frock of inexpensive material before choosing handsome fabrics to work on. Often a wasp dress will show that the hip line might better sit a little higher, or that the type of skirt is not as becoming as another kind would be. If one has to cut off a bit at the bottom of the waist pattern, it becomes necessary to cut a new pattern for the skirt and allow for a corresponding amount to be added at the top. Keep the corrected patterns by themselves so they will not cause confusion later by getting mixed with the parts which could not be used.

Patterns for Different Figures

Considerable expense may be saved in buying nice material if the sections of the corrected pattern are arranged in the same order as given on the chart and the length of the surface they are measured. This operation should be checked over most carefully and thoughtfully before purchase of the new material. If there is any doubt about it, one might better get the full amount called for by the larger pattern. However, if the larger skirt pattern has been shortened considerably because the individual is short or the skirt is to be bound instead of hemmed, and the material is expensive, such material is in most cases superior to that found in a \$15 ready-made frock.

Nor need one sacrifice all the pretty little fancies of the hour for the sake of having a dress one will enjoy as long as it holds together. Take the popular cape, for instance. Some style experts prophesy that the cape will be with us for a long time; others do not agree that it will remain in favor. However, the woman to whom a cape is becoming, may well avail herself of the name. While "ourson" is naturally much thicker than ordinary felt, it is delightfully soft and becoming as brim and face trimming, with plain felt for the other parts of the hat. It is especially good for insetting under-cut-outs and perforations, as the result is similar to a broaded or embroidered fabric.

The popular "soleil" is easily recognized even in the field of millinery as the French word for sun and describes most artistically the glint of the sun's rays on a fabric, giving luster and wonderful sheen. There is "plush Monsieur" or "gentleman's plus," which is nothing more nor less than the familiar sleek plush used for men's high hats, and previously known as batter's plush. It is particularly rich in texture and luster.

Another newcomer is "feutre renard" or fox felt, which lives up to its name by presenting a surface thick with silky hairs, either in self-tone or of delicate gray seen in silver fox. Chenille is promised unusual popularity, and, when one stops to think of it, here is another French word, which, when translated, is none other than the commonplace fuzzy caterpillar! Chenille is

so devised that the surface of this felt accords for the name. While "ourson" is naturally much thicker than ordinary felt, it is delightfully soft and becoming as brim and face trimming, with plain felt for the other parts of the hat. It is especially good for insetting under-cut-outs and perforations, as the result is similar to a broaded or embroidered fabric.

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The same may be said of points on skirts. An allowance for a new binding or a hem, when cutting the material, enables one to get an entirely different hem line in short order, and the straight hem is always "in."

Adapting Patterns to Individual Measurements

IN THESE days, when patterns are accompanied by a chart showing how the sections may be most advantageously laid on the cloth, one need not buy an inch more of goods than is absolutely necessary. Patterns today cost about three times as much as they did a few years ago, but the addition of these instructive charts more than makes up for the slight additional cost, especially where expensive fabrics are used. They also give one hints that save time in making garments, and they furnish directions regarding the adaptation of the pattern to various materials, so that dissimilar frocks can be fashioned from the same guide.

The inexperienced dressmaker of irregular figure will often find it a saving to buy two sizes of the same pattern. This is the case, for instance, if she is a "perfect 36" about the chest, but four inches larger around the hips than the size 36 pattern was cut for, and if she wants a skirt that, like the circular skirt, shapes neatly in the back and is not merely attached to the front of the bodice. The experienced dressmaker knows how to adapt the one pattern to meet her needs, but the amateur may spoil expensive goods by any departure from the directions given.

Cutting a New Pattern

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Each frock must bring out the good points in her figure and minimize its faults. It must exactly suit her type and yet it must not go so far in following fads that anyone can date the year of its making by the features it displays. She demands gowns that will afford her real pleasure in wearing and will give others pleasure at the sight of her in them. Moreover, the price of the models must fit her purse.

The clever woman of today looks the shops over carefully with an eye to materials used and detail employed on the most expensive frocks. She seeks for modern notes.

Style Points Individualized

The heavy woman may observe with dismay the close-fitting hip in the false mode, then she discovers with relief that a cape, a slightly blousing bodice, on an irregular hem-line modifies to a surprising extent that tell-tale curve at her back. She sees the delightful possibilities for her type in the diagonal line in bodice and skirt, in the points described by the hem-line, and in the bow with long ends that, correctly placed, makes her girth appear much smaller than it really is.

The slender woman notes how a huge bow at just the right place in the back gives to her type of figure an effect of butterfly lightness that she has long desired to attain, or a neckline that is new to her wardrobe gives an appearance that is decidedly becoming.

These facts are easily established, but when it comes to finding a frock of the size, color and material one has, which possess the best combining features, one has noted, and which yet within the limits of one's purse, that is quite another thing. It is this difficulty that drives the clever woman to evolving her own costumes.

Practical Considerations

The price of an entirely satisfactory and individual gown evolved by the wearer need not exceed that paid for readymades that are less distinctive. If, for instance, one buys a wasp dress, it will show that the hip line might better sit a little higher, or that the type of skirt is not as becoming as another kind would be. If one has to cut off a bit at the bottom of the waist pattern, it becomes necessary to cut a new pattern for the skirt and allow for a corresponding amount to be added at the top. Keep the corrected patterns by themselves so they will not cause confusion later by getting mixed with the parts which could not be used.

Patterns for Different Figures

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Nor need one sacrifice all the pretty little fancies of the hour for the sake of having a dress one will enjoy as long as it holds together. Take the popular cape, for instance. Some style experts prophesy that the cape will be with us for a long time; others do not agree that it will remain in favor. However, the woman to whom a cape is becoming, may well avail herself of the name.

It is only a matter of a few moments to remove the drap whenever one is tired of it.

The same may be said of points on skirts. An allowance for a new binding or a hem, when cutting the material, enables one to get an entirely different hem line in short order, and the straight hem is always "in."

Many amateurs do not know that the pattern companies do not all ob-



Photo by The Eaton Studio
This Traveling Ensemble Is Made of Flat Crêpe and Aspiré—a Successful Mixture of Wool and Rayon.

Ingenious Vagaries in Millinery

MILLINERY novelties for the coming season are principally confined to the wide range of supple, pliable hat bodies on which are lavished intricate and clever workmanship. These imported hats bodies naturally bring with them their foreign names, some of which are amusingly descriptive, and, when understood, enable one to recognize each without hesitation and to appreciate the significance of the title. For instance, the felt novelty known to the trade as "ourson" conveys no idea of texture or quality until one recalls that the word is the French for bear. The designer has not only succeeded in arranging a two-purpose hat with brim to turn up or down, at will, and present a different color scheme in so doing, but the same maker has devised a hat capable of being worn either frontward or backward with an equal degree of becomingness and style. The present fashion of off-the-face trimming has made this possible, for the two-inch angled brims up at the front, and lies flat and somewhat high against the crown, while it projects its full width at the back of the neck. When reversed the brim, which in its previous position concealed the wearer's face, now forms a coquettish visor effect from the turned-down front adapting itself equally well to its new position at the back. The natural result of this has been to inspire purchasers with a desire for such a convenient model and it is nothing unusual for customers to try a hat on both frontward and backward in the hope of discovering unexpected possibilities, to the great astonishment of other shoppers, as well

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1928

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Hoover's Ideals

THEY tell us that Herbert Hoover is a human machine. They describe him, that is to say his hostile critics do, as destitute of any true warmth of human sympathy, the milk of human kindness. They harp upon his training as an engineer, and say that he would handle the affairs of the Government in their multitudinous relations to human aspirations and human efforts by cold, mathematical rules. They depict him as turning the executive departments into machines, conducted by robots, and eliminating from the public service anything except chill devotion to routine and subservience to the narrow dictates of efficiency.

Of course, this is the estimate of his political enemies. It is accepted only by those blinded by political partisanship or without personal acquaintance with the man thus attacked. Perhaps the very best response to this line of anti-Hoover argument is the fact, so frequently referred to in discussions of the man, that all the men who ever worked for or with him in any capacity whatsoever are eagerly laboring to advance his political cause. In the current number of World's Work, Donald Wilhelm has an article entitled "Working With Hoover." It gives a singularly convincing picture of the man's methods of work and of his broad human sympathies. Innumerable chapters of the same sort could be written by other lieutenants of Mr. Hoover in his great undertaking of feeding famished peoples of Europe after the war, and bringing some measure of health and peace and order to the more sorely distressed countries. The testimonies of these men are available on every hand and may all be set up against the assertion of his political opponents that he is a mere efficiency machine.

But in his address of acceptance, the Republican nominee himself speaks in a way to set at rest these assertions. In closing that admirable speech he says:

Our purpose is to build in this Nation a human society, not an economic system. We wish to increase the efficiency and productivity of our country, but its final purpose is happier homes. We shall succeed through the faith, the loyalty, the self-sacrifice, the devotion to eternal ideals which live today in every American.

The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country. No one believes these aspirations and hopes can be realized in a day. Progress or remedy lies often enough at the hand of state and local government. But the awakening of the national conscience and the stimulation of every remedial agency is indeed a function of the national government. I want to see our Government great both as an instrument and a symbol of the Nation's greatness.

The Presidency is more than an administrative office. It must be the symbol of American ideals. The high and the lowly must be seen with the same eyes, met in the same spirit. It must be the instrument by which national conscience is vivified, and it must under the guidance of the Almighty intercept and follow that conscience.

Economic science, social reform, political activity, should have but one ultimate end in view, namely, the happiness, well-being and prosperity of the people. The greatness of a government is not to be measured by its power in warships and army divisions. It does not lie in the extent of its trade, or the value of the gold lying in its treasury vaults. That government is greatest which contributes most to the comfort and happiness of its own people. That statesman is greatest who can see with the clearest eye the ways in which political activities and governmental functions can be made to contribute to the public good. Before Mr. Hoover's eyes thus evidently is the ideal to be attained.

When Mr. Hoover says, "The matters which I have discussed directly and deeply affect the moral and spiritual welfare of our country," he touches a vital and a unique feature of this political contest. It may be doubted whether during any campaign in the memory of men now in active life the issues presented have so largely involved moral and spiritual considerations. We do not think that there is possibility of contravention of the statement that this election is going to be determined upon moral and spiritual grounds. We may deplore, that conditions should have so shaped themselves that one great party, in its selection of a leader, has put itself squarely in the position of champion and defender of that effort to annul the prohibition amendment—an effort which must be repudiated as unpatriotic, dangerous and essentially immoral. Unquestionably considerations of party loyalty, or the attribution of paramount importance to issues other than that of liquor, will cause innumerable citizens, of whose moral qualities there can be no question, to support the Democratic nominee, but by and large the cleavage between the two parties this year is on moral issues, and the campaign is a great struggle for the victory of righteousness.

It is fortunate that in this struggle the Republican Party should have selected a leader who recognizes the importance, the paramount importance, of ideals in politics. That he is a realist, that he comprehends the necessity of the adoption of material methods to attain idealistic ends, adds only to Mr. Hoover's strength. He trusts the people, but he would have them trained in the affairs of the world so that that trust may be justified. Samuel Crowther, in his

book, "The Presidency vs. Hoover," quotes Mr. Hoover as saying, long before his nomination, at a time, indeed, when he had no possibility of addressing the American people as a candidate for office:

The dangers of America are not economic or from foreign foes; they are moral and spiritual. Social, moral and spiritual values outrank economic values. Economic gains, even scientific gains, are worse than useless if they accrue to a people unfitted by trained character to use, and not to abuse them.

Education is both a cause and a result.

Intellectual, moral and spiritual progress are not the products of poverty. Upon this structure of material progress as a base we are erecting a structure of idealism that would be impossible without the material foundation. Of all human ideals, one of the most vital is achievement for men and women of freedom from anxiety about tomorrow's food. Only in peace of mind can a man's spirit flower and his humanity expand toward his neighbor.

Not merely in past performances as the organizer and director of the greatest international philanthropy in which the peoples of the world ever engaged; not only as a leader whose old-time followers are still to be found eagerly rallying to his support; not merely as a presidential candidate seeking to express those thoughts which most may command him to the approval of the electorate, but as a man among men, a student and writer upon questions involving the well-being of all classes of people, Herbert Hoover has always manifested those qualities of heart and mind which commend him to those whose political goal is the happiness of the people.

Education in Japan

JAPANESE educators, politicians and the public at large have become increasingly aware during the last few years of the necessity of fundamental changes in the educational system of the Japanese Empire, with the result that both of the leading political parties have come forward with tentative proposals to this effect. The details of such proposals are matters for the Japanese to weigh and evaluate; the general fundamentals underlying the Japanese educational system are of more widespread interest.

When Japan emerged from its centuries of seclusion into the world at large, the young Emperor Meiji looked about him and then sent trusted envoys to the nations that they might acquire for Japan the gifts found there. The gift he sought from the United States was that of modern democratic education, and American teachers were procured in numbers to go to Japan and introduce the educational system of that Nation. It was adapted to peculiar Japanese needs, of course, and is far from being a mere imitation, although in essence it is the United States educational system of the eighties and nineties. Some progressive changes have been made, but unfortunately Japan has failed to keep pace in education as it has kept pace in many other lines.

The most crying need of Japanese education is more money. Private schools and universities, some of them heavily endowed, exist, but the educational system is essentially a state institution. There is a Minister of Education in the Japanese Cabinet, and the national budget always carries appropriations for the schools. It is never sufficient. Desire for education is very great with the Japanese, and the candidates for entrance to the Empire's schools always largely outnumber the places available, in some instances as much as ten to one. Provision of additional schools is dependent upon funds with which to build and maintain them, and until the Diet sees fit to economize in some other direction and increase the appropriations for education this unfortunate situation must continue.

Japanese education has become entirely too stereotyped. The very nature of the written language tends in this direction, for the student is obliged to spend years memorizing the Chinese ideographs by which most Japanese words are written, a separate picture for each separate word. Unless there be a change in the system of writing, which is not at present likely, this cannot be prevented, but it is well to recognize its danger and to guard against it.

Perhaps the most interesting criticism of the present educational system in Japan as voiced by Japanese themselves is that moral training is neglected. Religious training in the narrow interpretation of that term is not meant.

Rather, studies and lectures which are intended

to build character and develop the moral faculties are advocated. Pre-Meiji education in Japan consisted, aside from the teaching of writing, almost entirely in moral training, its basis being the ethics of Confucius. As in so many other respects, when Japan first began eagerly to imbibe Western culture, it heedlessly discarded its own past inheritance. Japan is beginning now to realize the folly of that course, and is wisely going back over the ground and inculcating much that is purely Japanese in the commingled Western and Eastern culture which Japan is bringing into existence. It is to be hoped that this will be done in the vitally important field of education. There should be no return to a blind worship of Confucian ethics; there should be a moral training predicated on modern pedagogy.

The Facts About Vermont Roads

THE people of Vermont, who met the conditions imposed on them by the flood of last November with courage, enterprise and energy that roused admiration throughout the country, have been made the victims of a strange campaign of detraction that began in the early spring of this year and has persisted through the advancing summer. Warnings to motor tourists to keep out of the Green Mountain State because of the alleged wretched condition of the roads there have been spread abroad in a volume and with a persistence that denoted both a common origin and a definite purpose.

The origin of this campaign and the motive behind it have remained mysteries. The people of the State, their newspapers, and the officials in charge of road reconstruction have been keenly aware of the hostile propaganda, but they have wasted no time either in lamentations over it or in seeking its source. They have devoted all their attention to answering it with facts and action. They have gone right

ahead with the remarkable work of rehabilitation that was begun immediately after the flood waters subsided. The newspapers of the State have published full and accurate accounts of road progress and conditions in the State, and the officials, including Governor Weeks, while actively engaged in their arduous duties, have furnished abundant facts about the true situation.

The campaign against Vermont roads naturally attracted the attention of tourists and those interested in motoring outside of the State. The defenders of Vermont have been notably aided in spreading the truth about the Green Mountain roads by some of those beyond the state borders who sought light on the actualities of the case. Two groups of these have been specially noteworthy in their help. One was a delegation of Adirondack hotel keepers, whose interests are linked closely with those of their Vermont brethren, and the other consisted of the officials of the Automobile Legal Association.

The Adirondack bonifaces made a tour of Vermont and New Hampshire, and in one week saw enough to convince them that the campaign against both the Vermont and New Hampshire roads was without basis in fact. They had been led to believe that the Green Mountain highways were in a "fearful condition." They found that the opposite was the case. They were impressed both by the immensity of the flood damage and the greatness of the reconstruction accomplished. They reported that in only two or three instances were their automobiles in the least degree taxed by travel in Vermont.

The A. L. A. sent a "pathfinder" car through Vermont to check up on all the main roads. The report of this tour has just been issued. It said in part:

Vermont will be just as active as a touring center this year as in the past. The general impression that the highways are practically wiped out because of the flood of last fall is entirely erroneous.

Although a number of detours are necessary the state highway department is making every effort to keep them in good condition by smoothing and scraping. By carefully planning a trip nearly every point in the State may be reached without going over any more rough roads than would be expected in normal years.

This testimony seems to be both disinterested and complete. It ought to end the campaign of detraction against Vermont.

"Young Ambassadors" on Tour

THE tour of a group of fifty British schoolboys and schoolgirls across Canada, as "young ambassadors" of the Empire, will include an inspiring meeting with a representative group of youth from the United States early in September at Niagara Falls. The two groups are to meet on the International Bridge, which is surely symbolic of the building of the bridge of understanding between Great Britain and the United States. Before reaching Niagara Falls, homeward bound, the "young ambassadors" will have journeyed through every province of the Dominion, from Quebec to the Maritime Provinces, and from Halifax to Vancouver, enjoying the glories of Canada. They are to visit the ranch of the Prince of Wales in Alberta, stop over at Jasper Park in the Canadian Rockies, bathe in the Pacific Ocean, see the harvesting of the wheat crop on the prairies, attend the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, and generally learn about the opportunities for British enterprise in Canada.

The educational value of travel in broadening the outlook has long been appreciated by leaders of opinion in the British Isles and in America.

The Empire free travel and scholarship scheme, organized by a group of British newspapers, in co-operation with steamship and railway interests in Canada, must have served greatly to stimulate the interest of many young Britons in the nearest Dominion. The possibility of extending the scheme to provide annual tours to other parts of the British Commonwealth—South Africa, Australia and New Zealand—has been mooted. Whether the "young ambassadors" are led to return to the countries they visit, to make homes for themselves, or to be satisfied with opportunities for service in the British homeland, the benefit of such educational tours in promoting unity within the British Commonwealth is apparent.

Random Ramblings

New editions of famous encyclopedias doubtless have their improvements. Surely, however, hardly can offer a more attractive title to the reader, both poetic and practical, than the notation on one volume, telling what portions of the alphabet were included, which read thus, "Ode to Pay."

Ohio, in barring all political advertising signs from its highways, apparently does not agree with Cowper's lines that they will:

Shine by the side of every path we tread
With such a luster, that he runs may read.

Is there any doubt that Chicago voters, who have been appealed to by Illinois agencies working against criminal rings in Chicago, should drive the underworld deeper and bury it under a flood of ballots?

The United States Bureau of Engraving has printed the first batch of cut-size bills. Now if the gas and electric companies would likewise cut the size of their bills we'd all be happy.

"Babe" Ruth has forty-four home runs to his credit.

Who will deny that the happy medium between the mud-slinging and the dry-as-dust campaign speech is the one that gets right down to bedrock?

Strange as it may seem, though most motorists dislike detours, they constantly go out of their way to go over them.

The question in the United States seems to be whether it will be a wet or a dry fall.

One should live within his income, for it's much harder to live without it.

There's many a slip 'twixt the tee and the cup.

Bering Strait's Two Hundredth Anniversary

TWO HUNDRED years ago this summer, on Aug. 15, 1728, Bering Strait was discovered. Until then, no one was certain whether the two great continents of Asia and America were entirely separated by water, or whether they were joined together by a land bridge. The honor of having answered this momentous question belongs to Vitus Bering, a Dane serving as captain in the Imperial Russian Navy. The strait bears his name today.

In the early years of the eighteenth century, about no portion of the earth's surface, except the polar regions, was there less known than the northern part of the Pacific Ocean and the shores adjoining it. Strange stories were current about islands, or even a continent, in that part of the world. A Spanish vessel driven far northward out of its course was said to have visited an island where even the pots and pans used by the natives were made of gold and silver. Dutch traders, the only Europeans then permitted to visit Japan, had heard tales of islands or continents to the northward known as Yedo, Gama Land and Company Land. But no one knew whether these places were peninsulas of the Asiatic continent, islands or continents, nor indeed, whether they existed at all.

Bering's patron and "backer" was Tsar Peter the Great of Russia, whose insatiable curiosity led him not only to travel all over Europe studying the manners and customs of many nationalities, but also to promote several expeditions to the Pacific coast of Siberia. Of these, the voyages of Bering were the most notable.

It was in February, 1725, that Bering set out upon the quest which was to last five years and win him enduring fame. As one reads his brief and matter-of-fact account of the venture, still preserved in the Russian archives, some idea may be gained of the rigors and hardships which explorers faced in those days, of the months and years of grinding toil which were necessary to attain such a difficult objective as Bering and his associates set for themselves. Then there were no airplanes, no railways, no steamships, no telegraph, and exploration was immeasurably slower and more laborious than is the case today.

Starting from St. Petersburg, Bering and the men under his command had first to make one of the longest overland journeys in the world. Their route lay to the north of the present-day trans-Siberian railroad. There was no road most of the way, but there were rivers and this overland journey became largely a voyage by rivers, at least so far as this could be contrived. Although the river route was long and devious, progress by land through a trackless wilderness would have been all but impossible.

The extreme cold of a late Siberian winter caused a two months' delay before the explorers were fairly started on their long trail. Then followed a summer of drudgery, spent in pulling newly built barges loaded with supplies up rivers and floating them down others, over shoals and through rapids. Then a long winter in winter quarters, building new barges. Next, another summer of barge travel, and long portages with pack trains of horses. This was followed by a trying winter of trudging on foot, pulling heavy sledges, enduring hardships innumerable, fighting through snow sometimes seven feet deep, reduced almost unbelievably for rations.

Another summer of pressing forward by land and river, a voyage in a small boat built for the purpose across the Sea of Okhotsk to the Kamchatka Peninsula, still another winter with dog teams, fighting blizzards, among savage peoples, and at last—the little harbor on the Pacific from which they intend to commence their voyage. It is now the spring of 1728. More than three years of toil and struggle, and the expedition has not yet put to sea!

How put to sea even now without a ship? It is necessary to build one, and this is done in the months from April to July, 1728. The timber is hauled by dog teams.

A sort of tar is made from larch trees. Salt is boiled from sea water, butter is made from fish oil, and the new ship, christened the St. Gabriel, is provisioned with salt fish. On July 14, 1728, nearly three and a half years after Bering and his companions started on their expedition, the little ship puts out to sea.

Sailing northward and eastward along the rugged coast of Siberia, the voyagers aboard the St. Gabriel see no human being except a few aborigines, who row out from the shore in boats made of skins, anxious to see such strange intruders into the solitude of their seas. Finally, on Aug. 15, 1728, the ship has arrived at latitude 67 degrees, 18 minutes.

Bering has observed that the land on his port beam extends no farther north. Judging from this fact, and from the statements of the aborigines, he concludes that he has passed the most northeasterly point of the Asiatic mainland. He is satisfied that Asia and America are not united, but separated by water. He has fulfilled his mission, and he turns back for the long journey home. St. Petersburg is not reached until March 1, 1730. He has been more than five years from home, and only seven weeks at sea. But what important knowledge had been gained on that memorable Aug. 15, 1728?

Bering had passed beyond East Cape, the northeastern extremity of Asia, into the Arctic Ocean. He had not seen the American shore—only continuous foggy weather had prevented this—nor did he realize how narrow was the strait which lay between the two great continents. Not until another famous explorer, Capt. James Cook, visited these same waters exactly fifty years later, in 1778, did the world know how near the two continents are together at the narrowest point of the strait. A gap of only fifty-four miles separates America from Asia.

When Bering returned to St. Petersburg, he met with a critical reception. The "scientific" experts of the Russian admiralty were skeptical. Bering, they declared, had not proved that Asia and America were not united. He should have sailed even farther north, or westward until he reached the mouth of one of the Siberian rivers flowing into the Arctic Ocean. Only thus could the separateness of the two continents be definitely established.

Bering defended his position with vigor, but he was, after all, only a seaman. He did not realize the importance of exact demonstration, of accuracy in minute detail. He had sailed farther north in the Pacific than any other person. He had satisfied himself concerning the question which he was sent out to answer. That was enough for him.

The explorer's critics did all in their power to deprive him of the triumph he had won. His financial reward was delayed for two years, and his salary remained unpaid. His request for promotion was disregarded. Still, he had some influential friends, and was finally chosen to lead a second expedition in the Pacific.

This second voyage of Bering took its course not northward, but eastward from Kamchatka to the coast of Alaska, and back along the chain of the Aleutian Islands. This expedition was absent from St. Petersburg no less than nine years, from 1733 to 1742, and Bering did not live to see its completion. Wrecked on the island of Kamchatka which now bears his name, he passed on in 1741.

Another Russian explorer, Gwosdef, had sighted the American coast before Bering, but without knowing what land he had seen. Bering's second expedition explored so thoroughly and described so accurately the southern coast of Alaska and the islands adjoining it as to make them really a part of Russia. And this they continued to be until their purchase by the United States in 1867, for the sum of \$7,200,000.

L. R. M.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.